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VOL. VIII NO. 152 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th June	Delta*	8089
30th "	Nyanza	6695 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8193 Extra.
3rd July	Naldera	16230
10th "	Nellore*	6858
17th "	Karmala*	8983
24th "	Morea	10690
31st "	Syria	6683

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares, Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
25th June	Bankura	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July	Taroba	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tonnage	Arrival	Departure
Hongkong Maru	E. Toki	5833	28th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4353	2nd July	12th July
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Lucon Maru	N. Shinozaki	24th "	25th "
Indus Maru	R. Yano	22nd June	5th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS.
[illegible] Esplanade Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
18TH AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
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A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
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Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 29, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,60,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 3/4 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
TERLLIG RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. M. WILSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
46, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,320,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,560,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sonoda
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriska
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances up to Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,243
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,750	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,27,502	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCH.
Zaveri Bazar, 329, Shaikh Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description tran sacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,966,666
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,916,666
HEAD OFFICE:— PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 19 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 490 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL ...	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 97,467

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pranchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
HARKISHAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

JUST RECEIV[illegible]
Just Received, a fresh consignment [illegible] blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, combinations, Knickers, night-dress[illegible] Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Karrabi, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, Calcutta, Karachi, Shanghai, Delhi, Kota Baru, Rangoon, Galle (Kalantan) Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,50,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 25,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bootjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely Liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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Secretaries and Managers.

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
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Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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Estd. 1891.

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Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried
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BENARES CITY.

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Sollo " " 16-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
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Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " 1.
S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

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MITED.
Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings, Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc. ,etc., etc

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SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.
The AcmeMfg. Co., Ltd.
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Tropical Sun Helmets.
Specially made by Trees & Co., London.
The Governor Helmet made on Cork body, Water proof white drill, with White Pugree, Chin Straps, Leather Binding.
An ideal hat for Conservators Overseers, P. W. Inspectors, Engineers, and all whose avocations demand outdoor work.
All sizes. Price Rs. 25-8
The Same, Covered Solaro cloth, Rs 27-8.
Vulley & Sons,
HATTERS & GENERAL TAILORS,
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RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.
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For weakness and following diseases. Antifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.
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Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Bhoiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

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The best Insecticide Ans. tin, per 9
JAPAN INSECT POWDER co.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE,
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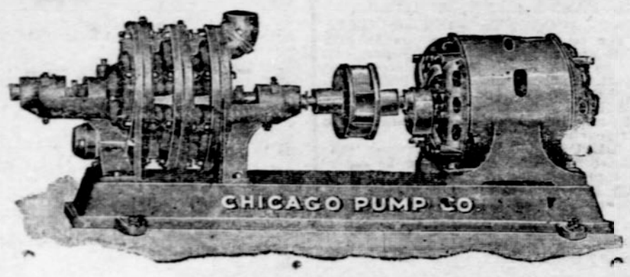

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All voltages and currents any head and capacity.
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Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.
Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

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22 High Power	Rs. 135
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Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
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25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
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40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working
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IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.
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Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.
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High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.
Furniture for Sale & Hire
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Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.
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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day SAT. 26th at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE	
To-morrow SUN. 27th at 5-30 p.m.	"THE THIRD DEGREE" The Great Police Drama.
MON. TUES. 28th and 29th at 9-30 p.m.	The International Comedy "FRIENDLY ENEMIES" which scored an enormous success in London as "UNCLE SAM"
WED. 30th at 9-30 p.m.	"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM" A Comedy in 3 Acts
THURS. 1st July at 9-30 p.m.	An Initial Modern Drama "THE ACQUITTAL"
FRI. and SAT. 2nd and 3rd July at 9-30 p.m.	For the First Time in Bombay "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

Empire THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
HERBERT BRENON
PRESENTS
EMPTY POCKETS
IN 6 REELS BY
RUPERT HUGHES

A Banker's daughter, the wife of an East Side gunman, an adventuress, a sweet shop worker—all beautiful—all loved by Perry Merithew, millionaire clubman found dead on the roof of an East Side rookery. All these beauties incriminated by circumstantial evidence.

A SCREEN PLAY TEEMING WITH GRIPPING ADVENTURE

PATHES GAZETTE Topical

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA 20 picked Musicians The largest and finest Theatre Orchestra in INDIA

Commencing Next Saturday 3rd July
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his Third Million Dollar Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE"
An Idyll of Small Town Life.

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DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
MANAGEMENT: J. F. MADAN & Co.
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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THE EMPRESS

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Unique sensation
in Bombay to-morrow on
27th June 1920
A gorgeous spectacle never before witnessed in Bombay.
A BRILLIAAT GROUP OF
HEAVENLY FAIRIES
consisting of beautiful ladies of the different countries of the Word will give a mighty, magnificent
ROYAL CONCERT
full of dazzling splendour, and sweet, enchinting, melodious songs, on Sunday 27th June 1920, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at
VICTORIA THEATRE
(GRANT ROAD CORNER.)

Although this grand Concert is on a magnificent scale, never before attempted in Bombay, and though lavish expense has been incurred for the performance, yet the prices of admission are purposely kept very low to afford every lover of Music to have a chance to be able to come. You are specially requested to hurry up and buy your tickets, as a great rush for it has already commenced.

PRICES OF TICKETS:
Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Benches Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Company, Hornby Road, Fort, and also Grant Road Victoria Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S HOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Remember the Sunday evening Gathering.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.
The 6 reel Photoploy
"Hearts of Men."

To give his invalid mother a change of place, a young man buys some Arozona land, but when he gets there, he realises that he has been cheated. His mother dies and he decides to leave the place but suddenly he finds oil on his lands and becomes very rich and happy.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
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(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

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Messrs. K. D. and Brothers beg to convey a message of Gladness!
To-day commences at the
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an All-British Sporting Melodrama, featuring
Bombardier Billy Wells
the famous Boxer, You are invited cordially to see one of the greatest Sporting Dramas of the Season
"Silver Lining"
(6 parts— 6,000 feet)
in which the world-renowned Bombardier is presented as Champion Sculler, an airman and a racing Johnny.
The Picture is Sport and Thrills all over. It is the greatest Picture yet of Billy Wells—absolutely the greatest Sporting Picture flashed on the Screen.
Please refer to—page No. 16 of to-day's "Chronicle"

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
To-Night
A Pathe Serial
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Gurtot
in
"Bound and Gagged"
or
"Round the World for a Wager"
A Novel Serial of intermingled Laughs, Thrills, Excitement and Suspense.
In Ten Thrilling and Amusing Episodes.
PATHE REVIEW No. 28
An Illustrated Screen Magazine
To AMUSE & to INSTRUCT
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News from Blighty
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturdays Matinee 5 p.m. Sundays Matinee, 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Smashing
all records of serial sensations to please the serial fan and spending lavishly to attain that end as if money were no
Barriers
to the manufacturers. See this
FIFTH INSTALLMENT
commencing to-day
and convince yourself of the veracity of this statement
William Duncan
the popular hero considers no risk too big, and Dainty
Edith Johnson
is ever ready to do her share.
SEE IT AT
the Popular Picture Rendezvous
The Majestic
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
4 Shows every day at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Two Prize Matinees To-day & To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

The talk of the Town is the unprecedented success of the Universal Serial Extraordinary
The Lion Man
Featuring hand JACK PERRIN
and daring, dashing, dainty damsel
Kathleen O'Connor
(of the "Midnight Man" fame).
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are the unfailing remedies for dyspeptic Box Offices
Mr. Exhibitor!
If your box office receipts are dwindling you cannot do better than booking them.
Universal "Jewels, and "Special Attractions"
such as

Heart of Humanity Right to Happiness Destiny	Featuring famous **Dorothy Philips**
Borrowed Clothes Home Forbidden	Featuring beautiful **Mrs. Charles Chaplin**
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will serve to break the monotony of the Serials

The Universal Screen Magazine
known as the reel of knowledge shown regularly every week at the leading Cinemas in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Quetta etc. is the screen novelty.
It will instruct, amuse and entertain your patrons whether they be young or old, rich or poor, educated newest or uncultured.
For particulars write or wire to—
The
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HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD,
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Fiendish Plot
Set Adrift IN Deep Sea
These are the latest and most sensational episodes in the most powerful dramatic Serial
The Fatal Fortune
featuring
Helen Holmes
The Invincible Queen of the Serial Screen
with
Jack Levering
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All Star Cast
presented by
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.
Prize Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
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Every day Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road, West.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
ON
Sunday 27th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
NEW HINDI PLAY
Sangit] **Ahilyodhar** [Act 3
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nanashankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.
G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed.
Booklet free on request.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
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If you are fond of Ancient Hindu Mythology and its lore and are really anxious to see **exquisite Scene, Scenery and First Class Photography**, do not miss the rare opportunity of seeing our films.

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For use between any two or three places within one's compound, between floors of a building or between two or more buildings.

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is extremely obliging. You can talk all day if you like and the Yankee will stand for it without a kick.

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CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.

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Telegrams: "CHIPHONE," Bombay.

GOVT. CLERICAL DEPARTMENTS.

REVISION OF PAY.

A Press Note states:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposals of the Bombay Government for the revision of the pay of the clerical establishments in all Departments in the mofussil. Revision will be made on the following lines.

1) It has been decided that an increase of 75 per cent. over pre-war rates of pay is admissible in the lowest paid grades and 20 per cent. in the higher.

(2) It must be understood that these increases now to be granted are provisional and liable to revision if and when the cost of living materially decreases.

(3) Time-scales of pay will be introduced.

(4) Subject to modifications to suit special circumstances the following scale will be adopted:—

Upper Division Rs. 220-10-300 selection grade; Rs. 150-5-200 efficiency bar; Rs. 105-5-140; Lower Division Rs. 115 5/2-150 selection grade Rs. 85 5/2-100 efficiency bar 30 5/2-80.

(5) The number of posts of each grade for each office will be fixed by the addition of certain percentages to the amount of the pre-war pay of each office, and the total amount will form the permissible cost within which posts on the various new grades may be allotted in that office.

NEW TIME SCALES.

(6) Subject to special circumstances, clerks at present in service will start in the new time-scales as shown below:—

The following pay will be drawn under revision proposals:—.

Rs. 35; Rs. 45; Rs. 50; Rs. 60; Rs. 70; Rs. 75; Rs. 85; Rs. 95; Rs. 100; Rs. 105; Rs. 115; Rs. 125; Rs. 130; Rs. 135; Rs. 140; Rs. 145; Rs. 150; Rs. 165; Rs. 170; Rs. 175; Rs. 180; Rs. 185; Rs. 200; Rs. 210; Rs. 225; Rs. 235; Rs. 240.

This is, of course, subject to the proviso that where the increase shown above would bring a clerk into a grade above that for which provision can be made within the permissible cost of the office, he will receive only the maximum of his grade until promoted into a vacant post in a higher grade.

ADVANCE INCREMENTS TO CLERKS.

(7) Certain advance increments will be given to clerks who have been several years in their posts.

(8) The starting pay of new recruits who have passed the University School Final will be Rs. 40 and of graduates Rs. 70.

(9) The increases shown above in paragraph 6 are on the pre-war pay of posts. It must be clearly understood the posts which have been created in improved pay or of which they pay has been revised, either shortly before, during or since the war, will not be entitled to the full amount of these increases, but will receive increases based on consideration of their special circumstances.

(10) Effect will be given to this revision from 1st April 1920, that is, on March 1920, pay.

(11) On the introduction of the revised rates all war and temporary allowances will cease.

(12) Detailed instructions for submission of proposals on these lines will be issued to Heads of Offices and other orders will issue latter regarding establishments in Bombay and non-ministerial and other establishments in the mofussil.

WIRELESS' PHONE FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

"Hello! Fire Brigade headquarters! Can you hear us speaking? Hellow! Are you receiving my signals?"

A small group of mystied pedestrians on Putney Health on the 14th May writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative, stopped and listened to these queries being delivered by a man standing at the rear of a fire tender.

The speaker was a representative of the Marconi Company, and he was engaged Marconi in giving a demonstration of the possibilities of obtaining rapid communication by wireless telephony between the imaginary "seat of a large fire" and the headquarters of a fire brigade.

With the celerit characteristic of London firemen, a small pole run out on the rear of the tender from which the aerial wire was connected to the branch of a neighbouring tree.

"Here he is" observed an officer of the brigade, within a few seconds of the first signal having been sent out.

"We want to demonstrate how clearly you can be heard" observed the Putney-heath operator to his colleague at South-wark.

The "Daily Chronicle" representative then fastened the receiver to his head, and listened to some quasi-official messages being read out. These were clearly heard, but a subsequent message was jammed by calls from ships owing to the wave length employed on this occasion.

It was explained that the wave lengths used for the experiment were not those the Marconi Company recommended for regular working, and that other wave lengths would remove all risk of local interruption.

A move was then made to Claphamcommon, where, in a side Street chosen by an unbaissed member of the company—Elspeth Road—the demonstration was repeated, with the aerial wire tied to a lamppost, the object being to show that communication could be established in an ordinary thoroughfare with equal facility.

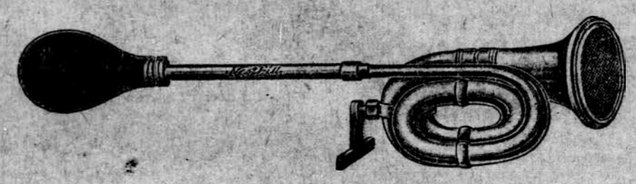
The scaling of the lamppost by a fireman and the presence or a cinematographer led local residents to believe that a film was being produced.

"That's what it is," said one woman, knowingly. "I suppose someone is going to do a rescue act along the wire" she added, as she settled down for a thrill.

"Hello! We'e switching off now, as we're causing a disturbance," called the operator discreetly, after several further messages had been received and duly recorded.

HOW ABOUT YOUR MOTOR HORN?

3 BEST VALUES—LIMITED STOCKS.

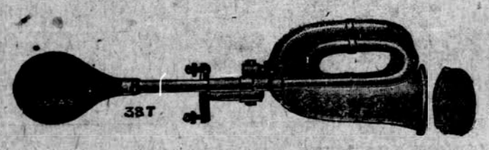


"NESTHILL" BULB MOTOR HORN—exact to sketch. Reliable English make. Nickel-plated. Length 21 inches overall.

Rs. 37-8 each.

"NESTHILL" BULB MOTOR CYCLE HORN—similar to sketch. Black. Length 16 inches overall.

Rs. 27-8 each.



GENUINE LUCAS "38 T" HORN—The King of Horns. Nickel plated. Exact to sketch.

Rs. 125 each.

Motorists will do well to write us for all their supplies. Absolutely best value for high-class goods. The above prices are nett to the trade.

The Advance Motor Co.

"THE MOTORISTS' EMPORIUM"

SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, CHOWPATI, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams: "AUTO MOTIVE."

DIABETES OR ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Full amount is to be REFUNDED if RADICAL CURE is not effected.

Testimonials, etc., are sent free.

RAY BROS., 85, Benares City.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, in that on the first sign of any irregularity or the Period a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

A High-Class Guarantee!

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gents') if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J	I	K	A
E	T	R	B	
	K	E	A	
S	O	R	E	

London General Supply Association, 11, Bunhury Buildings, London, E.C.

GRATIS & POST FREE.

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfumes etc at Home at a very cheap Cost" will be sent free. Write clearly and mention this Paper.

S. PAUL & CO., *Chemists,*

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CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYER.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
Medows Street, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

LOST.

LOST—5 FRENCH LOTTERY BONDS Nos. 4755174/8 of the issue of 1919 belonging to the undersigned LOST when travelling between Museum and Corner Grant Road. Finder will be rewarded. Communicate with undersigned. DORABJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, Vatchagandhy Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay. 1964

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY COVERS Khaki and waterproof and Peons' complete dress suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHUMJI and Co., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building Bombay, 2 1488

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

WE positively guarantee to DOUBLE YOUR SALARY in 3 months. Write or call personally. DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Girgaon, Bombay. 1958

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EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED—A CLERK for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply to Box No. 759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1966

WANTED A B. Sc. or B. A. with Service for the Union High School, Broach. Apply sharp with terms and testimonials to the MANAGER. 1961

WANTED—GRADUATES in Literature, History and Science for the King George English School, Dadar, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL personally. 1951

WANTED for immediate engagement—INDIAN CAPTAINS in possession of coasting Masters' certificates. Continued employment assured to suitable men. Apply personally between 2 and 5 p.m. R. E. Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1976

WANTED—One male and one female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply stating salary required and send copies of certificates and testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C.I. 1941

WANTED.—TELEPHONE OPERATORS for Mesopotamia on salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 65 Ration Allowance per month. Apply to B. GOMES, M. B. E., Officer in-Charge, Telegraph Depot and Clearing House, Bombay. 1986

WANTED.—One young EUROPEAN LADY to work as TRAVELLING AGENT, throughout India for selling Silk Cloth. A dept. in this line need apply. See personally THE SHIKARPUR SILK FACTORY, HIGH Class Silk Manufacturers, 42-50, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Post No. 3, Bombay. 2010

WANTED.—One smart GENERAL and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary according to qualifications. Only experienced man, need apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Mills Division, The Tata Hydro-Electric P. S. Co., Ltd., Lalwadi, Parel. 2018

WANTED—For village dispensaries Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or other qualified medical men. Applications to be made to VICE-PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur. Retired Civil or Military Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons are invited to apply. 2022

WANTED—One or two expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box No. 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1808

WANTED—3 INDIAN DRAUGHTSMEN for Builders' Office in Calcutta, capable of drawing out plans and sections of buildings. Those with Reinforced Concrete experience preferred. A permanency to capable men. Train-fare will be paid. Apply to Box No. 768, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2021

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT and a CLERK. Good handwriting desirable. Also a TYPIST. Apply: The Western India Tanneries, Ltd., 22/24, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, (near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Bombay.
For the Western India Tanneries Ltd.,
PANDIT, KAUR & CO.,
2009 Managing Agents.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A smart young PARSI CLERK for Library work. Matriculate preferred. Apply LIBRARIAN, Native General Library, Khetwadi, Main Road. 2032

WANTED—A qualified DISTILLER for Surat Distillery. Apply BOYCE & Co., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1917

WANTED.—An ENGROSSING CLERK, a GENERAL CLERK and an ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay. 1932

WANTED.—CLERKS for British East Africa, those knowing Gujrati, accounts, and cotton preferred. Apply to NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO., 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1897

WANTED.—SALESMAN for Japanese Sundries, Chemicals, etc., by an established firm. Liberal terms to experienced hand. Apply Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1955

WANTED.—A designer with the knowledge of foliage drawing and painting. Apply personally to Messrs. ORIGINAL DESAI & CO., 63, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 1986

WANTED—A CLERK with English and Gujrati knowledge. BOMBAY WASHING CO., Lane opposite Watson's Hotel Fort. 1904

AN experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST from 1st July 1920. Good salary offered. Apply stating experience and salary required, to Messrs. RUSTOMJI and GINWALA, Solicitors, above West End Watch Co. 0000

WANTED—An Experienced SALESMAN with Typewriting and Correspondence knowledge. Madras or Karwar side Hindu preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1810

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNER for the DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Company, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1877

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced GRADUATE, able to take Matric class in Persian. Handsome salary to a competent person. Law students need not apply. Apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Marwad i Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. 2014

WANTED.—An experienced CLERK at Nagpur strong, in English and with a knowledge of book-keeping, service pensionable. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1950

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST by a Hindoo, strong in English and expert in cotton line. Please apply to Box No. 752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1928

AN aspiring youth seeks EMPLOYMENT on the Editorial Staff of any English or Gujrati journal. Please write to Box No. 767, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2019

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced young Parsi Graduate English Honours, S. L. French. Apply Box No. 766, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

A young trustworthy and energetic Parsi of respectable family having excellent recommendations desires to be Sub-Broker in Share Bazar with cash security in one of the substantial firms of brokers. Apply to Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1999

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in or in the vicinity of Bombay, a well ventilated GODOWN, measuring about 1,500 sq. ft. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1962

LAND WANTED—About 2,000 square yards, preferably freehold, suitable for erection godown: neighbourhood Docks or Mazagon. Apply Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1972

WANTED—One High Pressure KIER CAPACITY, about 1½ ton in perfect working order. Apply THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1850

WANTED—Patent continuous Still daily distilling capacity two thousand gallons overproof spirit. Apply with full particulars to BOYCE & CO., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1916

WANTED.—A SPACIOUS and WELL VENTILATED ROOM on Ground Floor for office purposes. Apply to the SHI. KARPUR SILK FACTORY, 42-50, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Post No. 3, Bombay. 2011

WANTED.—Rs. 25,000 for the extention of a well established Hand-Loom Factory. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 765, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2015

WANTED—40/65 B.H.P. Ruston "CC" Type Crude Oil Engine, Single Roller Gins of five bearings by Messrs. Platt Bros., 3 tons Cart-weighing Scale by Messrs. T. Avery and kutcha Bailing Press second hand, in good working order. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1945

FOR SALE.

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Walkeshwar opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR Just arrived from France, latest model 1920, Rilalt 12 H.P., self starter Electric light, 5 wheels, etc., For further particulars apply to Box No. 764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2003

NEW special Crude Oil Engines, Ruston Hornsby, 50-20 and 15 B.H.P., for immediate delivery. ERUCH D. ENGINEER COY., Two Tanks, Bombay. 2016

FOR SALE—ENGLISH YARN 50 counts warp on cheeze and 70 counts weft on Cops best goods for wearing. Apply Box No. 749, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1915

FOR SALE.—THE UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., late Govt. Contractor for Rubber stamps, desirous to sell his complete business for Rs. 20,000. Apply to Mr. D'SOUZA, 32, Chowpatty, Bombay. 2013

WANTED TO SELL—Dhar manufactured THYMOL CRYSTALS (8 lbs.) Apply stating rates to Messrs. INCHARAM & CO., Bankers Mhow, C. I. 1870

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver, Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200 L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines: L. C. Smith No. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230, Discounts on application. Typewriter Papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filling vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1799

THE Latest Improved Mittag and Volger EUREKA RIBBONS, for all makes of Typewriters, absolutely non-type filling, yet possessing the greatest durability and lasting powers. Noted for brilliant, clean sharp writing, permanency and indelibility. EUREKA Carbon Papers recommended exclusively for all legal and Commercial work of the most important nature. GARIBONUM Carbon Papers and all other Typewriter Accessories stocked. Write for samples and Price List. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259, Hornby Road, Fort.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Self-Starter like New	275
Remington No. 10 Flscap	190
Remington No. 10 Brief Size ...	200
Remington No. 8 Brief Fine ...	100
Empire No. 2, Back spacer like New	165
Oliver No. 9, Flscap Size	200
Oliver No. 5, Flscap Size	165
Home model Blick Guj. and Eng. ...	75
Self-folding 7 lbs. Fox portable with case New	199

We are Sole Agents for the famous light-running Fox Standard and the 7 lb. Fox Portable Typewriters. Write us for a free demonstration at our office.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
36, Churchgate Street., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Albus, Folding, like Corona, with Case...	80
Smith Premier No. 4, 2 Colours ...	80
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated ...	90
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable ...	100
Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case ...	110
Remington No. 8, Policy Size ...	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new...	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210 ...	260
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210 ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new ...	...
Underwood No. 5, latest, used few months.	250
Oliver No. 9, latest, used few months ...	250
Gujerati Remington No. 9, like new ...	210

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A big GODOWN, 40 feet by 40 feet open from all sides for air and light, at Khetwadi, 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road, in Hari Har Nivas. See Landlord at above address. 1882

TO BE LET.—Poona for this season commodious BUNGALOW with ample outhouses, etc. at Bund Garden Road. Apply Mr. VACHHA, Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay. 1921

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arrives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—
Imperial P.O.P. 17 x 24½, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Fast Cards, Rs 578 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.
Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.
1924

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet paid in their allotments are requested to pay the same before the 30th June, 1920, the date on which the accounts for the Statutory Report will be closed. Their attention is invited to the provision in the Articles of Association of the Company which render them liable to be charged with interest and their shares liable to forfeiture.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY, LD.
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ld.
1748

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies).

The Union Agency, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

Authorised Capital . . . . . Rs. 10,00,000

(WITH POWERS TO INCREASE)

Present issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, out of which 6,000 shares are to be allotted as fully paid up shares to Mr. A. B. Modak and the remaining shares are offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 5/- PER SHARE ON APPLICATION. **Rs. 5/- PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.**

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., Merchant, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay (Chairman).
T. V. BADDELEY, ESQ., Merchant, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
KHASHERAO JADHAVA, ESQ., M.R.A.C., F.C.S., M.R.A.S.E., Subha and District Magistrate, Baroda.
LAXMAN K. KIRLOSKAR, ESQ., Manufacturer, Kirloskarvadi (Dist. Satara).
ANANT BALVANT MODAK, ESQ., Merchant, Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay No. 2 (Managing Director).

SOLICITOR:

M. V. GOKHALE, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., Medows Street, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. K. S. AIYAR & CO., Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

PRAG MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY NO. 2.

Prospectus.

The Union Agency, Limited, has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to purchase and extend the business in Fertilisers, Insecticides and Fungicides, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Agricultural Seeds, Scientific Estate Management, Municipal Supplies etc., which has been conducted since 1912 by Mr. A. B. Modak of Bombay and Poona, working under the style of The Union Agency, and in which he was materially supported by Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co. (India,) Ltd.

The new Company will have the benefit of Mr. Modak's personal services as Managing Director and will take over the Union Agency's circle of District Distributing Depots, its Manure Mixing Factory at Poona, The Research Laboratories established with Government assistance in Poona and in the districts and extend the scope of all these.

Mr. Modak's personal connection with the Union Agency, Ltd., would guarantee to the Company the benefit of his valuable connections with the individual cultivator and in this connection it may be mentioned that the capital of the new Company has been divided into ten rupee shares in order to meet the small cultivators, many of whom have expressed a wish to be interested in a concern which supplies several of their most important needs.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 25% of the share capital offered for public subscription.

The following agreements will be entered into:—

(1) An agreement for the purchase by the Company from Mr. A. B. Modak of the latter's business and the good-will thereof on the terms contained in the draft thereof referred to in clause 3 of the Articles.

(2) An agreement between the Company and Mr. A. B. Modak whereby the latter will be appointed the Managing Director of the Company for a period of 15 years and thereafter until he resigns on the terms and conditions mentioned in the draft referred to in clause 3 of the Company's Articles.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is his holding in his own right of at least 300 shares in the capital of the Company, and that the remuneration of a Director is such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 as the Directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him. A Director shall also be entitled to such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting may, from time to time, determine and also to the travelling expenses.

Commission, brokerage etc., payable for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or promising or agreeing to promise subscription is not to exceed 3%. A brokerage of anna one per share will be paid upon all accepted applications bearing bona-fide broker's stamps.

The preliminery expenses, payable by the Company, are estimated at Rs. 10,000 exclusive of the aforesaid commission.

One of the Directors, viz., Mr. A.B. Modak, is interested as being entitled to remuneration payable to him as the Managing Director under the aforesaid agreement and consisting of a fixed salary per month and percentage of the amount of net profits of the Company.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is hereto attached and forms part of this prospectus. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the drafts of the abovementioned agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during Office hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Registered Office with the amount of deposit payable therewith. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any further instalments on shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers named on the above front page.

Application Form can be had on application.

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.
One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMEN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labour and ability to speak the language.
Six FOREMEN, Indians, with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.
Twelve WIREMEN, experienced in all kinds of AC and DC work and ability to read drawings.
Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.
State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if railroad fare and expenses are paid?
Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1838

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.
The principal alterations will be:—
The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.
The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.
The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.
The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.
The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.
The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.
The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.
For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th June, 1920.
1847

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System are now held at Sydenham College.
HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Every day except Saturday), and at other times still to be arranged.
FEES:—(To be paid in advance).
For classes held twice a week: Rs. 10 per term.
For classes held three times a week: Rs. per term.
ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation of School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.
Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.
Speed Classes will be started if a sufficient number of applications is received.
FEES:—Rs. 16 per term.
Written applicaions to be addressed to
The PRINCIPAL.
1363

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of the Company held on the 5th May, 1920, the First Call of Rs. 25 per share was made, and those persons whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1920, are requested to pay such call to the Company at the Registered Office, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st July, 1920, from which the interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI.
Director.
Registered Office:—
Ismail Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1938

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given by me to Mr. Devji Mulji has been CANCELLED from the 1st of March, 1920.
2001 JAMNADAS B. SOODHANI.

THE DIAMOND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 3rd June, 1920, the Second Call of Rs. 25, twenty-five only per share of the above Company was made, and it was determined that such calls should be paid to the Company's Bankers, BANK OF BARODA, LTD., at HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 25th June, 1920, on or before the 20th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged till payment.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th June, 1920, to 3rd July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of collection, removal and purchase of higikai from the forests of the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts for period of 10 years from 1st July, 1920 to 30th June, 1930. In the Southern Division of Kanara only the period of Contract will be from 1st July 1921 to 30th June, 1930.
Tenders accompanied by currency notes for Rs. 100 or preferably by a receipted treasury chalan for that amount should be sent in registered envelopes to reach the undersigned before 20th July 1920, 12 noon. Tenders received thereafter will be rejected.
Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the Undersigned's Office at Belgaum also in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 19th June, 1920.
1951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND GUNNY BAGS at fol. towing Supply Depots:—81,500 Karachi, 6,000 Poona, 6,300 Bombay. Submit tenders immediately to BIRKMYRE BROS., P. O. Box 18, Calcutta. 1948

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT. ARTHUR GEORGE CULPEPPER, I.M.D.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Lieut. Arthur George Culpepper, I.M.D., should forward them within one month from date to the undersigned, after which no claims will be admitted.

CAPTAIN E. W. MANN, I.M.S.,
President of Committee of Adjustment,
No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay.
1991

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 19th June, 1920, a Call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid on 31st July, 1920, at the registered Office of the Company.

Any Call not paid by 31st July, 1920, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per annum.

If the Call is paid earlier than due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent. till due date.

The Call shall be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th June 1920.

(Sd. JILANI WADIA HALAI & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1920. 1933

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8366

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DWARKANATH PURSHOTTAM NAIK and NAROTTAM PURSHOTTAM NAIK both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. PURSHOTTAM BALAJI BHATT. The vendors have attempted to wrongfully cancel the contract and our client is taking steps to enforce his right under the contract. All persons are therefore warned from dealing with the property or from contracting to purchase the same from the said Dwarkanath Purshottam Naik and Narottam Purshottam Naik.

All that pieces of land of the Pension and Tax tenure with the building standing thereon situate at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, containing by admeasurement 12,887 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/129 and G Ward No. 5724, Street No. 280, and bounded on the North by the property of J. Miranda, on the South by the property of Chiranlal Chhotalal and J. J. Fonseca on the West by a public passage and on the East by the property of H. Perreira.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1920.
BHIMJI & Co.,
1984 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO PANDITS for help in preparing Descriptive Catalogues of Manuscripts and in editing the "Gaikwad's Oriental Series:" "(1) One SANSKRIT specially proficient in Shrauta and Mimansa literature, knowing well the scripts of South India such as Telagu, Malayalam, Grantha and others; (2) another JAIN with a good knowledge of Jain and old Gujarati literature. Posts are permanent each carrying a salary upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications.

Apply with testimonials to:—
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries,
Central Library, BARODA.
1983

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Messrs. C. FLOWER & CO., Times Building Bombay, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd., of Bristol, Manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Distempers, etc., etc.

CECIL A. FLOWER,
Special Representative.
2004 Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd., (Bristol).

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorised COMMANDER FREDERICK RICHARD DAVEY to sign our firm per procuration.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 25th June, 1920. 2005

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the Drainage Pumping Station of Ahmedabad Municipality one having experience of Drainage Pumping Machinery will be preferred. Applications with copies of certificates should reach the undersigned before the 15th of July, 1920. Pay Rs. 250—10—300.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad. 2003

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY will be obliged if consumers or contractors will submit their requisitions as soon as possible in regard to temporary illumination required for the coming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

All requisitions should reach the Head Office by Saturday, 31st July, after which no requisition can be considered.

(Sd.) A. W. PUTTICK,
Acting Engineer (Supply).
Colaba Causeway,
16th June, 1920. 1806

NOTICE.

WANTED.—CLERKS for the Office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, Lahore on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to 100, exclusive of allowances. Preference will be given to clerks with at least 6 months' experience in a Military Accounts Office, who can produce satisfactory discharge certificates. Only a limited number of selected University Graduates can be allowed the maximum salary of Rs. 100. Original certificates, testimonials, etc., must be produced.

The Field Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore, will personally interview applicants at Bombay at Office of Chief Auditor, Dadar, on the 28th and 30th June, and at Poona, at the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, on the 2nd to 5th July. Accepted clerks will receive Railway Warrants to Lahore. 1989

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY BUILDING SITES in Sidhpur near the Vahivatdar's Cutcherry are to be Auctioned off at the Sidhpur Vahivatdar's Cutcherry on the 5th of July 1920 at 2 p.m. by the undersigned.

1. Intending purchasers are requested to be present at the appointed place and time.
2. Conditions of the Auction, Site-Plans etc., can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) G. R. NIMBALKER,
Sar Subha,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd June, 1920. 1978

WANTED.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINE DRIVER for the Balramdass water Works, Raipur. C. P. Salary upto Rs 60 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Post Pensionable if found fit and confirmed. None need apply who is not qualified under the Boiler Act and has no knowledge of turning and fitting. Selected candidates will have to join at once. Single 3rd class Railway fare will be paid as joining expenses after 6 months approved service. Apply to the

EXCUTIVE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE
Balramdass Water Work,
Raipur.
1952

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CLERK for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 50 per month with good future prospects. Only those who have passed the educational test prescribed for admission into Government service need apply. Intending candidates should apply at once to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials and a specimen of their handwriting.

E. L. CAUTY,
Ag. Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1920. 1949

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 15th June to Tuesday 29th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June, 1920. 1527

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our clients Messrs. MOOSABHAI JOOMABHAI SHERIFF and KARIM JAN MAHOMED has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the Bombay Chronicle" of 24th and 25th June and 'Praja Mitra" and "Parsi" of 24th June regarding the sale by auction of 1,000 shares of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, on account and at the risk of our clients who are described as defaulting purchasers. The Sale we understand is advertised by one Abdulla Khaki Readymoney, the proprietor of Messrs. Richard and Co., Auctioneers. Our clients have never had any dealings with the said Readymony and have not purchased or contracted to purchase these or any other shares from him. Our clients are taking the necessary proceedings in this behalf against the said Readymoney.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1920.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co.
Attorneys for Moosabhai Joomabhai Sheriff and Karimbhai Jan Mahomed.
2006

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir H. A. WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Khatteralli Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 (two hundred and forty-four) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 77 and 1273, 1/1273 and 1275 (portion only) and New Survey Nos. 1/7519 and 2/7519 (portion) and Cadastral Survey No. 425 (portion), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the premises known as Hira Bag and belonging to Maneckchand Hirachand and Navalchand Hirachand and partly by an open Gully on or towards the South by a passage leading to Morar Bag, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that partly by Morar Bag and partly by a Gully and on or towards the West by the said Khatteralli Lane, and which land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1634 and others and Street Nos. 25, 26 and others.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1920.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2007

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHIRBAI, widow of Nathoo Tulsidas, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Bai MULBAI, widow of Premji Tulsidas, sister-in-law, of the deceased of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelveth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. SURVEYOR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2020

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of NARAYEN ANANT DHOTRE, late of Bombay Daivadya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, Bombay Port Trust (Retired.) ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR NARAYEN, of Bombay, Daivadya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim Road, one of the sons and next of kin of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirty-first day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

The 31st day of May, 1920.
MR. MORESHWAR NARAYEN,
Petitioner-in-person.
2009

PROSPECTUS.

The Aricha Manickganj Motor Service Co., Ld.

CAPITAL .. .. .. RS. 3,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.
(10,000 Preference and 20,000 Ordinary.)
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance on single call.

BANKERS: SOLICITORS:
SEH KARNAI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Calcutta. | MR. S. M. DUTT AND MR. M. S. RAHMAN, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. S. R. BATLIBOI & Co., Calcutta.

DIRECTORS:
MR. C. A. M. M. ANIS, Merchant and Director, D. K. M. S. Co., Ltd., A. K. Co., Ltd., T. R. Baths of India, Ltd.
MR. K. AHMED, Merchant and Director, A. K. Co., Ltd., D. K. M. S. Co., Ltd.
MR. P. S. MICHAEL, Rubber Merchant.

REGISTERED OFFICE: MANAGING AGENTS:
30 WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA. | MESSRS. ADARSHA KNITTING Co., LTD.

CALCUTTA: 30, WELLINGTON STREET. BOMBAY: 303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT. RANGOON: 16, MERCHANT STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

ARICHA MANICKGANJ MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

The Company has been formed to provide funds for the purpose of facility of traffic between Aricha to Manickganj on Motor Vehicles, a distance of 15½ miles including three bridges.

PURPOSE OF COMPANY.

When the net earning of the Company exceeds the amount sufficient to pay interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be divided equally between the Company and their Managing Agents after keeping apart funds for the extension of the Company.

DIVISION OF EXCESS OVER THE PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

Every one in Bengal knows how busy and crowded is the traffic between Aricha to Manickganj. Carriages often charge 5 to 8 Rupees to carry passengers from one place to another. If a regular Motor service is established between the places, every one of the locality is sure to take advantage of it. Under the circumstances, if the fare be fixed Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per head, the people will gladly pay this charge and enjoy the comforts of the traffic. In these places mail service cannot be regular as there is no regular traffic between the places. Therefore the monopoly of Mail Dak can easily be obtained if a regular Motor service is opened. It will save lots of of time trouble, and expenses. Suffering 500 heads per day and their charges at the rate of Re. 1, the daily income amounts to Rs. 500, therefore in a month of 30 days it amounts to Rs. 15,000, in a year Rs. 180,000.

Considering the present high charges for petrol, wages, etc., and including the charges of repair of way, Managing Agent's charges, interest, wear and tear, and other necessary expenses, we can put the monthly figure of expenses as Rs. 9,000, therefore the annual expenditure will be Rs. 108,000.

Besides this income, we can materially reckon upon those fetching from the transport of paddy, jute, rice, etc., from one station to other as the transport of these produces takes place almost all round the year, we can well expect an income of at least Rs. 100 per day. Even if we do not get work day all through the year, in no case we shall get work of transport enough to cover at least nine months of the year. Consequently the total income from this source will be 3,000×9=Rs. 27,000 annually. Therefore annual income from goods and passenger service will amount to 180,000+27,000=207,000.

108,000

Deducting annual expenses from this, viz., 99,000.

Over and above this Mail Dak service will be added to it. Thus in a round number we can safely reckon the net profit to amount as much as Rs. 1,00,000 which is sufficient to pay a dividend of 25% over the authorized capital of 300,000 even after keeping a reserve fund for the Company and paying the Managing Agent's remuneration.

It is intended to prepare Lorries to carry passengers from Aricha to Manickganj and to carry Mails too between the places. The road between the places keeps dry all round the year. The Chairman of the Dacca Board has promised to help the Company materially by undertaking on themselves half the cost of repairing charges of the Road and Bridges as the other half will be borne by the Company. The Chairman also proposed to help the Company in getting the monopoly of the Mail service when the Company will open business. Correspondence corroborating the above statements has been given in the following:—

No. 703—G.
From:—S. G. Hart, I.C.S. District Board Office.
Chairman, District Board, Dacca.
To:—C. A. M. M. Anis, Esq., 30, Wellington Street, Calcutta.
Dated Dacca, the 21st May 1917.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 30th March last, I have the honour to enclose copy of a report and rough estimate made by the District Engineer of the initial and recurring cost of putting the Aricha Manickgunj Road into condition fit for traffic throughout the year.

On hearing from you that you are willing to meet half of the initial and recurring cost, I shall be pleased to lay your proposals before the District Board.

Legally the District Board has not powers to guarantee you a monopoly of Motor service. But the Board could exempt your motor cars from ferry tolls and I could help you in obtaining a monopoly of the contract for carrying mails.

The only other measure which the District Board could adopt to make Motor Companies using the improved road pay part of the cost would be to levy tolls on bridges constructed since 1908, but tolls can only be levied when the sum total of the following exceeds Rs. 10,000.

1. All cost incurred in construction.
2. Capitalised value of the cost of annual repairs as estimated.
3. Capitalised value of loss of income incurred by the District Board in abolishing a ferry and substituting a bridge.

And when the net receipts derived from tolls levied on any bridge equal the sum total of the above 3 items the toll on that bridge must be abolished. In respect of some of the existing bridges the above conditions would be satisfied and you could be exempted from tolls in consideration of your contributions to the upkeep of the road. Any Company which does not contribute to the upkeep of the road would not be exempted, smilar action could also be taken if a new bridge is constructed over any of the 3 remaining unbridged openings.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Memo No. 1103—G.
Dated Dacca, the 3rd July, 1917.

Extract from the proceeding of a meeting of the District Board of Dacca at a meeting held on 10th June 1917, is forwarded to C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., for information and necessary action with reference to the correspondence resting with his letter of 4-6-1917. In all correspondence a reference to this Office Nos. should invariably be made.

Dacca Dist. Board Office. *Vice—Chairman.*

Resolution No. X.

"Considered the proposal of C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., to open a Motor service from Aricha to Manickgunj.

"Resolved that on Mr. Anis depositing half the estimated cost of initial work and annual repair the District Board will carry out the work, provided the Mr. Anis executes an agreement that if further expenditure is necessary for the improvement of the road or facilitation of the traffic, he will share the cost equally with the District Board. The opinion of the District Board shall be final and conclusive as the necessity for any such work, e.g., the bridging of one or more breaches. On the above conditions being complied with, the District Board will exempt Mr. Anis's cars from ferry charges on this road. The Board further resolved that should any new bridge be subsequently constructed and the cost be enough to make tolls will be levied and Mr. Anis's cars will be exempted on the ground of his paying half the cost."

MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., will be Managing Agents subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

The following Agreements will be entered into on behalf of the Company.

An Agreement between the Company and the Chairman of the Dacca Board, whereby the Company and the Board will equally bear the initial and recurring costs of repairing the road between Aricha and Manickgunj. The repair work will include the bridges as well.

Another Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., being an Agreement appointing them Managing Agents for a limited period and fixing their remuneration.

Another Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., whereby in consideration of the payment of a commission of 10 per cent of the Authorized Capital of the Company to them, they will undertake to pay brokerages, all legal and other expenses of an incidental to the formation of the Company, of the preparation of this prospectus and generally all the preliminary expenses of the Company to the date of its incorporation with the exception of cost of Registration and stamps.

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., so long as they are Managing Agents of the Company, will be at liberty to nominate three Directors. The nominees of the Managing Agents' firm will not be required to qualify themselves by holding of shares. Others, to qualify themselves as Directors, will be required to hold of this Company shares to the nominal value of Rs. 500.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 15 and each of the Directors to a fee of Rs. 10. for each meeting attended by him. The Directors and Managing Agents are interested as follows:—

Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., will be entitled to hold office as Managing Agents for a term of 15 years certain if and so long as the firm or any members thereof shall be registered holders of shares in the Company of the aggregate nominal value of least Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGING AGENTS.

The Managing Agents shall be entitled to receive during the continuance of their engagement as Managing Agents of the Company, remuneration at the rate of Rs. 3,600 per annum or such larger sum as may from time to time agreed upon between them and the Board of Directors, such remuneration only as sanctioned by the Motor Service. Service Board will be charged to capital during construction and thereafter to the working expenses of the line. The said firm of Messrs. Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., shall also in consideration of the trouble and expenses incurred by them in connection with the promotion and formation of the Company, be entitled, when and as soon as the allotment of shares will be done to receive an allowance that shall cover all expenses incurred by them prior to the incorporation of the Company other than expenses of Survey, registration and stamps and shall also cover any expenses incurred by them in payments to broker or other by way of commission or brokerage in relation to the placing of any of the said shares.

Actual expenses, subject to it and incurred in connection with the Directors' fees, Directors' and Agent's travelling expenses and other general charges such as printing, advertising, stamps, will be charged to the Company.

The Directors will proceed to allotment as soon as Rs. 1,000 of shares will be subscribed.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 4,500 including repair and expenses of survey.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Company will pay to C. A. M. M. Anis, Esqr., the entire cost of agreement and the amount of deposit and expenses that has been actually made by him for the contract with all its expense and its recurring annual repairing charges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

82, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2468.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 76, Lamington Road near the Byculla Club and opposite the "Lal Chimney" very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, plain and fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, rich table ornaments rich cabinets, iron bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hands tables, bearoom chest of drawers, reclining sofas, mirrored chairs, perambulator, Singer's hand sewing machine etc., etc.,

The property of W. C. Shaller Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER COLABA, IN 5TH COOLY LANE.

Under instructions from Chhotalal Jekisondas, Esq., Pleader for the Mortgagee Bai Mulbai widow of Hariram Kanji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Balkrishna Sattoo Sanap and Abilyaji Sattoo Sanap and Dewoobai widow of Sattoo Krishnaji Sanap, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned immoveable property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 8th day of August, 1913 and made between Balkrishna Sattoo Sanap and Ahilyaji Sattoo Sanap of the first part and Dewoobai widow of Sattoo Krishnaji Sanap of the second part and Mulbai of Hariram Kanji of the third part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba in 5th Cooly Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 4752 Old Survey No. 89 and New Survey No. 9597 and by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 864 and Street No. 15 and bounded on the East by the property of Fratab Marwari on the West by the said 5th Cooly Lane or Street on the North by the public passage and on the South by the public sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Tulsidas Magindas and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS Esq., Pleader for the mortgagee at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from F. B. Badshaw Esq. Vakil for Bai Cooverbai wife of Devji Kallianji and at the risk and costs of Ramdin Bhagvandin the defaulting purchaser under an agreement of sale made between the said Cooverbai wife of Devji Kallianji of the one part and the said Ramdin Bhagvandin of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1920, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate lying and being at Bapty Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 33-34-35, New ment 82 69 quare yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 33-34-35, New Nos. 16041-16042 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2-3-4/4596, New Survey No. 2/5768, and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 749 and Street Nos. 67-71 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property of Ramzan Mahamed and the North by the property of Sarjibai widow and on the South by Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Vendor's Vakil F. B. Badshaw Esq., at his office in Kanta Building Kalbadevi Road or at Erskine Road Nall Bazar or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions from Captain F. Reeks, Storekeeper, Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder Camp next to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Shed No. 1 opposite the Musafarkhana.

A lot of unclaimed goods such as wearing apparels, woollen comforters, trousers, jackets, sunshade helmets, felts hats, brass, mittens pairs engine room trousers, and coats, deck blouses, and pajamas, domestic coats, and trousers, overcoats, boots followers, kit bags, spine protectors, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEAPEAN SEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,760 to 2,000 sq. yards at Nepean Sea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor at 127 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

BONAFIDE SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very High class artistic new designed teak and blackwood Household furniture, safe, dining table, wardrobes, chesterfield sofas and chairs, selected season wood furniture specially made glass and pandal door almyrahs, inland zoonda cup board, chest of drawers, rare cut class ware, rich plated ware one victoria, one waler chest nut horse and harness set singer sewing machine and jost fans, etc., etc. On SATURDAY, the 26th June, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Alexandra House third floor, opp. to The Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the following furniture:—Dining tables, dining chairs, meat-safes, mirrored side boards, dinner-waggons, drawing-room complete suites of sofas and chairs rich artistic mirrored cabinets, wardrobes, rich carved teapoys, chesterfield sofas and chairs selected season-wood furniture, rich bed-room selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top wash-hand table with crockery rich doors curtains specially made to order glass and pandel door almyrahs inlaid zoonda cup board, rich panel door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys rich English carpets specially selected and best framed historical pictures, writing tables with drawers arm easy chairs, hat pegs, English enamelled bath tub cut glass ware, crockery ware plated ware, one coupe wheeled canoe shaped victoria one waler chestnut horse harness set singer sewing machine and jost fans, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. A. Chiazza of Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 KEGS CREAM OF TAR TAR, 1 CASE JAPANESE PEPPERMINT, 5 CASES MENTHOL CRYSTALS AND 11 CASES BUNTE WHITE HOUSE COCOA POWDER.

Under instructions from the bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28the June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 16 Apollo Street the following:—

5 Kegs cream of Tartar.
5 Cases Cream of Tartar.
1 Case Japanese peppermint.
5 Cases menthol Crystal.
11 Cases 200 doz half lb. tins Bunte White House Cocoa powder.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

UCTION SALE OF 3 BALES CHECKS OF THE MADHOWJI MILLS AND 2 BALES CHADARS OF THE BARANPUR MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nemsey Madhowji and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramrikdas Brijmohan.

2 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Madhowji Mills No. N 16 M
1 bale 60 pieces checks of the Madhowji Mills No. M 81
2 bales each 200 pairs chadars of the Baranpur Mills No. 104 (Dhupchhap) 40" x 80".

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DUNCAN ROAD, BAPTY ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the owners, sell by Public Auction on the Premises.

The building materials of the House No. 27 situate at Duncan Road, Bapty Road.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 3 days and the materials to be completely removed by the purchaser at his own expense before the end of July.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,600 (ONE THOUSAND) SHARES OF E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO., will sell by public auction on 2nd July, 1920, at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, opp. The Eastern Bank Limited 500 shares of E. D. Sassoon United Mills on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Mussabhai Joomabhai Sheriff carrying on business in name of Messrs. Joomabhai Sheriff & Sons, at 49, Nisanpada Road, and 500 shares of the same company at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Karrimbhai Janmahomed customs Dalal residing at Khoja Mohalla.

A denosit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase moneys shall be paid within three days from the sale date against delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on 5th July, 1920, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Grain Depot near 'G' Shed by the order of the Officer In Charge Clothing Depot (Bombay) big lots of Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Cotton and Woollen Clothing, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS SAGO FLOUR (FIRST QUALITY).

On TUESDAY, the 29th June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Punblic Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of Messrs. R. Sajan and Co., Singaporvala, and on account and at the risk of ready refaulting purchaser Sheth Virji Velmohamad complete shipping documents of,

100 Bags Sago flour (first quality) arrived per s.s. Dunera.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale and the balance paid and documents taken 3 days after the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BOOKS SECOND HAND (ENGLISH).

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort by order o fa private genfleman.

A about 500 Books including English novels Historics, Books on Sience, Phelosophy, Religion and General interest etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.
Francis x. Bushman
and
Beverly Bayne
of Romeo & Juliet Fame
In a Delightful Comedy:
"THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK"
The Romantic sequel of "GRAUSTARK"

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

High Class Perfumes.
THE INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY & GENERAL STORES.
The Bhatia High School Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

It is Universally Acknowledged that
Aet Srehtorb J. C.
IS UNEQUALLED IN
Flavour and Aroma
Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.
The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund. A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.
Managing Proprietors:—
C. J. Brothers,
Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.
Agents all over India

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 23rd.

			Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.			
" " Sales of West Indians			50
" " Imports			
Mid. American Spot			27.20
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels			40.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing 2me)	July		36.32
	Oct.		33.77
	Jan.		32.68
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July		36.37
	Oct.		33.77

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, June 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices.
June	24.09
July	23.20
Aug.	23.48
Sept.	
Oct.	22.65
Nov.	22.10
Dec.	21.83
Jan.	21.32
Feb.	
Mar.	20.87
April	
May	20.47

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23rd.

Months	To-day's price
June.	24.15
July.	23.30
Aug.	23.50
Sept.	23.00
Oct.	22.65
Nov.	22.09
Dec.	21.84
Jan.	21.34
Feb.	21.10
Mar.	20.85
April.	20.66
May.	20.48

Tone:—Barely Steady.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.80+20
Oct.	22.52— 2
Jan.	21.26— 8
Mar.	20.75—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June. 23rd

M.G. Bengal Good	10.00
" " Fully Good	10.75
" " Fine	11.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.00
" " Fully Good	17.00
" " Fine	17.50
" Broach Good M.G.	19.00
" " " "	20.10
" " " "	20.75
" Scinde Good	8.82
" " Fully Good	10.57
" " Fine	11.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 24th.

Futures at New York	July	35.65—67
" " "	Oct.	32.25—27
" " "	Jan.	31.50—37

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 23rd.

Bank's 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	61 5/8
" 2 months hence	60 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull, Sellers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103/6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	40 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	58
Government Securities 3 %	48
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	46.47

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£60 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 23rd.

Founding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£77
5% New	£84 5/8

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	—150°	at Rs.	11 0 0	per case
White Rose	—150°	"	11 0 0	"
Chester	—125°	"	10 12 0	"
Monkey	—125°	"	6 6 0	"
Monkey Tins	—125°	"	5 2 0	2 tins
Elephant Tins	—125°	"	7 15 0	2 "
Elephant Bulk	—125°	"	6 3 0	8 Imp. Gals

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	84
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July prices asked cheek business Quoted	£42
Firm—Sellers	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Nearest	13£
Tora Rapeseed—May-June Nearest	£38
Calcutta Linseed June-July Buyers	£39

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£98
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£88½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	92
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	93/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	94

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/1½
Plantation Para Latex Crepe June Sellers	2/0£

Time:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 25.

Fluctuations have again occurred in the Home markets during the week, the highest point touched in New York for July being 37.68 and for October 35.23, and the lowest 36.16 and 33.60 respectively. On 23rd instant the closing rates were 36.22 for July and 33.62 for October. In Liverpool 24.55, has been highest for July and 22.08 for January, and the lowest 23.80 for the former and 21.34 for the latter. The close of 23rd instant was 23.80 and 21.34, respectively. Egyptians for November dropped to 41.50, which looks a tempting price for a purchase, especially against a sale of Americans in Liverpool at present difference.

In the local market fluctuations have not been wide. On Saturday last the highest and lowest for Fully Good Broach July-Aug. were Rs. 460 and Rs. 447½ and on Monday Rs. 451 and Rs. 442. Tuesday's variation were from Rs. 451½ to Rs. 445, and Wednesday's from Rs. 449 to Rs. 446, the closing rate being Rs. 447½. Yesterday the market was entirely closed, and to-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 448 and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 445. Closing quotations are given below.

The decline early in the week was due to reports of good rain having fallen up-country. The market here did not follow the decline in the Home markets but was influenced more by local factors. The high prices quoted by the Cotton Contracts Board for ready Fully Good Broach (which are fully justified seeing that they represent the price of cotton which will "pass" against a contract of Fully Good Broach and be fair to good staple, nothing under half way between fair and good staple) have been a check on bear selling of these contracts. The time is drawing near for tenders of Broach, and it is extremely doubtful if there is much cotton which is really tenderable in the market. We therefore await with considerable interest the ultimate adjustment of July-August Broach. As a hedge the Broach contract has been a farce this season owing to speculative manipulation of the market.

Oomra and Bengal for July and September have been easier during the week. The settlement rate for May-June Southerns is given below, and for July-August Southerns the quotation is about Re. 33 below this. Here also we find an absurd difference which will require adjustment. Stapled cotton is scarce this season.

For ready cotton there has been an occasional spurt of buying by exporters, but as a rule the market has been quiet for Oomras and Bengals. Really good stapled lots of Westerns, Punjab, Americans and Cambodia fetch full rates, as also any nice lots of stapled Coomptas and Miraj styles. All these are scarce.

A storm from the Bay of Bengal has given heavy and timely rain in the Berars, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and parts of the Punjab. The Hyderabad districts have had good rains, and there have been further falls in Guzerat and Kathiawar. Heavy rain has fallen at places on the west coast, but the actual monsoon current is not strong.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach		July-Aug.	450
Fully Good Behgal		July	217
Fully Good Bengal		September	230
Fine Oomras		July	272
Fine Oomras		September	280
Good Southerns		June	
Good Southerns		July-Aug.	470

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 25TH JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	213
" " "	September	227
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	446
Fine M.G. Omras	July	230
" " "	September	275
Good M.G. Southern	July-Aug.	470

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	...	250	230	205	
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	250	230	205	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 3	325	295	265	...	"
M.G.Central P No. 1	400	370	320	...	"
M.G.Central P No. 2	370	340	290	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	505	485	470	"
M.G. Southern	...	...	538	515	495
M.G. Dholleras	...	535	520	505	"
M.G.A Amenar P.	...	570	550	535	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 23rd June 1920.	Total to date since September 1st: 1919/20.	1918/19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	2 120	355 906	183 670
Central India	3 637	188 462	102 875
Barsee and Nugger	1 270	157 721	99 198
Hyderabad Gaorani	1 466	120 610	91 276
Berar	8 920	660 254	413 783
Central Provinces	4 064	281 381	195 280
Total Oomras	22 633	1 743 311	1 167 879
Dholleras	6 147	232 561	51 623
Broach	7 975	247 102	134 890
Comptas and Dharwar	4 686	126 264	97 985
Western-Northerns	5 040	116 819	71 390
Bengals { NW.Provinces	170	181 923	79 577
Bengals { Rajputana	197	45 211	30 309
Sind-Punjab	2 430	387 811	466 273
Canada	466	6 008	6 130
Persian	Nil	2 403	2 288
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1 945	22 290	82 154
American	Nil	Nil	1 295
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	121
Other sorts	4	13 576	11 647
Total	51 672	3 117 700	2 119 138

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25th.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic				1/3½
Bank Demand				1/3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.				1/11
Fcs Demand				295
American Dollars				282
Hongkong				203
Shanghai				308
Japan				138
Singapore				127

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Basis Rates.

Bombay, June 25th 1920. 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Buyers' Terms.	Sellers' Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	3 0 0	3 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Karachi Bunder	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	3 0 0	3 0 0
" " Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 0 0
Linseed, Brown Delhi	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Thin	3 0 0	3 0 0
Teaseed, White 65-15	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	3 0 0	3 0 0
" Black	3 0 0	3 0 0
Poppyseed, White	3 0 0	3 0 0
Groundnuts	3 0 0	3 0 0
Mowraseed	3 0 0	3 0 0
Barley	3 0 0	3 0 0
Castorseed	3 0 0	3 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed Sept.	3 0 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 0 0	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION GUIDE.

June, 25th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	Rs. 10	1 0 0
Saparji	Rs. 10	1 0 0
Curtisbhai	Rs. 10	1 0 0
Saparji	Rs. 10	1 0 0
Japan	Rs. 10½	1 0 0
Do.	Rs. 10½	1 0 0
Do.	Rs. 10½	1 0 0

THE METAL EXCHANGE CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

June, 25th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	35 0 0
Do.	1	35 0 0
Do.	1¼	35 0 0
Do.	1½	35 0 0
Do.	1¾	35 0 0
Do.	2	35 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	35 0 0
Do.	1	35 0 0
Do.	1¼	35 0 0
Do.	1½	35 0 0
Do.	1¾	35 0 0
Do.	2	35 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		35 0 0
Panch teka Joint		35 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		35 0 0
Brass-Barrs		35 0 0

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, July 23rd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow			42s.
" " Mutton "			43s.
General Term of Tallow Auctions			Weak.

STOCK OF COTTON FOR-EGN AND COASTWISE IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1920. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	In 1919. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.
Jan.	21,117	4,894	25,511	54,366	9,333	63,699
Feb.	21,728	5,690	27,368	63,851	8,660	72,511
March	21,901	7,323	29,224	68,468	7,992	76,460
April	28,023	6,353	34,376	81,272	7,188	88,460
May	25,572	8,945	34,518	84,468	7,992	92,460
June				81,472	6,212	87,684
July				81,372	4,852	86,224
Aug.				79,296	4,928	84,224
Sept.				77,296	4,928	82,224
Oct.				71,296	4,928	76,224
Nov.				67,476	4,748	72,224
Dec.				68,015	4,136	72,151

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent.	April 15 1920
France	5	per cent.	April 8 1920
Germany	5	per cent.	April 8 1920
Russia	6	per cent.	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent.	Nov. 24 1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent.	July 1 1919
Belgium	5	per cent.	July 29 1919
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent.	April 10 1916
Swden	7	per cent.	April 23 1919
Spain	6	per cent.	Oct. 31 1918
Bombay	6	per cent.	June 27 1919
Bengal	6	per cent.	Dec. 19 1919
Madras	8	per cent.	June 15 1920

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 25.

BULLION.

Gold was weak and there was a drop of eight annas in the price. Bar Silver opened steady to firm with a good rise but eased off slightly at the close of the week owing to a decline reported from London.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21/6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 92/0.

EXCHANGE.

The market was quite steady at the fall but closed weak following the result of the Reverse Councils allotments.

T. T. on London 2/10.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/8.
Credit 3 msd/a 1/11.
D. D. on Paris Frs. 400.
Credit 3 Msd/a 475.
T. T. Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/s Japan Rs. 130.
American Cross rate 83.95.
Paris Cross rate Frs. 47.65.
London Silver spot D 50½.
London Silver Forward D 49 5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 84/.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 89.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 94/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was a very narrow one and therefore devoid of any interest. It was open for one hour on Monday only and since then it has been closed, indefinitely. It has been the talk of the town the way in which the share bazaar is kept closed frequently and for days together, almost indefinitely without any justification. On the smallest excuses the market is closed down without the slightest conception of the unfortunate annoyance to the public. This time it was alleged that the settlement was an exceptionally heavy and complicated one. Time and again it has been brought to the notice of the brokers and the authorities about the overhauling of the system of conducting the bazaar, was absolutely necessary. But unfortunately no steps have yet been taken to replace the present defective and unpleasant method of settlement.

Owing to the closing of the business in the

(Continued on page 7.)

TURKISH BATHS

3, MARINA MANSION, SANDHURST BRIDGE, Chowpatti, 1st floor.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 7.)

market there is hardly anything to comment on this opportunity. Conditions in the Yarn Market show a slight improvement and Cloth Market reveals a better feeling although actually commitments show no improvement as yet.

FINANCE.

The same conditions continue in the money market as reported previously and the short rates remain unchanged at about 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent. The Presidency Banks rates have not changed. In the beginning of the week i.e., on Monday last, there came an announcement that the Reverse Bills would be sold at in the vicinity of two shillings and that the Government had removed restrictions on the import of gold into India and also that the moratorium of twenty one days was declared during which period people should go and get for the sovereign fifteen rupees and after that the Government would pay only rupees ten. It will be very interesting to watch events of the next few weeks particularly how many sovereigns would be tendered for payment to the Government after its announcement.

The Exchange market improved during the early part of the week as there was a general belief that there would be a bigger percentage for the Reverse Council sales but unfortunately this was not the case and the percentage was only 1.37 per cent.

This made the market weak and while the Exchange for near position is weak, the forward rate is about a half penny more. The position so far is favourable and should it continue to be so, the general belief is that exchange would jump up over two shillings.

A fair amount of export business was done from Calcutta; but so far as Bombay market is concerned, things are as they were. It is questioned in some circles as to what rate the Government would sell ordinary councils and if there be a demand for it later on, again there is a great amount of uncertainty on the subject as there is no definite announcement from the Government. Some are inclined to believe that the Government would sell ordinary Councils only on the gold basis as recommended by the Currency Commission.

The removal of the order against importing gold into India was received with great satisfaction in commercial circles throughout India and although it is not possible at the present moment to import gold we think with improved exchange later on, India will be able to import gold for her requirements. In a later announcement, from Government it was confirmed that the fortnightly sale of gold will be continued by Government. In connection we believe that after about the middle of August, which will be the last sale of gold by tenders as if exchange has recovered sufficiently gold will be available in this country through its normal channels. Silver moved as high as 53¾d. in the London market on account of buying by American speculators. Since there has been a reaction in the price and the last quotation is 50⅜ in London. The continent was selling in London but only moderate amounts while the United States mint was buying in New York. The stock of bar silver in Bombay is about 2,000 bars and the off-take is about 150 bars per day.

Country bar silver was available at about three rupees lower than the English bar silver. The last returns from Shanghai shows the stock of bar and spare silver at 5.93 crores of rupees. Our Currency returns shows 42.69 crores of silver rupees—an increase of about 59 lakhs; and the total gold held in India, and in transit, 44.22 crores—an increase of 30 lakhs—while our note issue stands at 167.50 crores.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth market has been quiet during the past week, but the undertone seems to be the firm side. There has been an absence of demands, wholesale as well as retail, and the upcountry buyers have been adopting a waiting policy and watching the course of the monsoon, which has so far been erratic. Here and there storms have been in evidence, but steady rain has not been experienced in the cultivating districts. However, there are expectations of a favourable change in the weather, and if so, a good demand may be forthcoming after a fortnight. Most of the mills have remained firm and are not inclined to sell goods at a loss. The buyer rate of exchange has put up the cost of the goods that have recently arrived, and the dealers are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to increase the current rates, to save themselves from loss as much as possible. Many merchants believe that the decline, that was to take place in the rates, has already resulted and that the next change would be for a rise as soon as the demand sets in. On the other hand, the up-country buyers have been waiting in expectation of lower rates, and are ready to purchase if concessions could be had from some needy sellers.

The Manchester Market, though easier to some extent, has not come down to such a level as to enable fresh business to go through. The replacing costs are still 10 to 15 per cent higher. Some makers, being in want of work, have cut down their margin of profit and have quoted substantial reductions but buyers have not availed themselves of these offers. Those who are likely to be behind time with their contracts have been trying their best to deliver in due time, for fear of cancelment.

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been steady with little doing, but as stocks are limited, the attitude of sellers has been firm. Drills and Jaconets have not shown any change and the demand has been poor. Dhooties have been drugs in the market and the cloths of local mills have been finding favour with the buyers, owing to thicker quality and lower rates.

Local Mill Shirtings have been selling at Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-14 per lb. and Sheetings at two annas per lb. less and the tone has been firm on account of the sales made by the mills at high rates. The demand, however, has been poor and clearances have not been satisfactory. Japanese goods have remained quiet with hardly any change.

WHITES.

In White goods the position has been much the same as the previous week, but some needy sellers having forced sales, the rates of particular qualities have given way. As there are ample stocks of 44 and 48 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per piece, values have declined by eight annas. 37, 42 and 47 inches by 18 yards Mulls have shewn a reduction of two annas per piece.

The Cloth markets will be closed on the 27th and the 30th instant owing to Hindu holidays.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 25,572 bales and 8,944 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st May last, which shows an increase of 2,549 bales and 584 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st May last stands at 3,225 packages, which shows a decrease of 73 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during May last have been 11,873 packages of cotton piece-goods and 2,788 packages of yarns. The Imports during May 1920 of cotton piece-goods have been 15,006 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 2,715 packages, including those from Japan.

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.

CLOSED TO-DAY WEAK.

Sold 15,200 Bales.

Vicanere First White highest 29d.
Vicanere First White lowest 25d.
Vicanere Ordinary White highest 24d.
Vicanere Ordinary White lowest 19d.
Candahar First White highest 24d.
Candahar First White lowest 21d.
Candahar Ordinary White highest 20d.
Candahar Ordinary White lowest 16d.
Bicanere White nominal.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 23rd instant was 395½.

An Associate Press message from Calcutta dated June 25th states:—

Handley Page 12, another Handley Page aeroplane is to arrive here this week and will be conveyed to the Dum Dum aerodrome where it will be fitted and made ready for flying trips. (A.P.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 25th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 04	7 57	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 17	8 12	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Taj. Hospital)	0 23	8 69	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	8 72	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.686	Inches
Temperature of Air	84.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	,,
Dew Point	77.6	,,
Relative humanity of Air	0.813	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0	,,
minimum do.	81.4	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	205	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches
Total fall during month	7.86	,,
Do. do. year	8.88	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Sat.	26	m	8	22	25	0	26 m	1	27	17	11
Sun.	27	m	9	8	31a	25	2	27 m	2	14	17	9
				9	22	24	7		3	12a	21	1
Mon.	28	m	10	48	24	7	28 m	2	57	17	5
			9	30a	26	4		4	45a	20	8
Tues.	29	m	10	48	24	9	29 m	3	37	17	1
			10	14a	26	11		4	44a	20	2
Wed.	30	m	11	23	25	1	30 m	4	15	16	9
	July 1		10	53a	27	6	July 1	5	16a	19	8
Thur.	1	m	11	50	13	9	1 m	4	48	2	5
			11	25a	11	7		5	40a	5	4
Fri	2	m	7	0	25	8	2 m	0	32	18	0
			6	30a	24	10		0	44a	21	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 26 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 28 (Monday	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 29 (Tuesday	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 30 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.
July 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south, but is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is 16 deg. below normal at Delhi; night temperature is below the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light rain has been nearly general; Allahabad reports 0.22" and Cawnpore 0.29". Skies are emoderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is 9 deg. to 12 deg. below normal; night temperature is also in slight defect in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.53" of rain; skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen since yesterday; but both day and night temperatures are still in moderate defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northwest of the division; Saugor reports 0.95". Hoshangabad 1.34" and Khandwa 0.40". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humdiity is in excess and day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the area of rain.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Ratnagiri reports 0.63" and Vengurla 0.55". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the west of the United Provinces yesterday has disappeared and there has been a large decrease of rainfall in northwest India. There are indications that the monsoon is weakening. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in east Rajputana, Central India West and north Hyderabad. Temperature has risen, but is still in moderate defect in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana. A further rise in temperature is likely in these areas.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and the west of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th June 1920.

The depression over the east of Central India yesterday now lies over the northwest of the United Provinces. The monsoon has been vigorous in northern India.

vigorous in northern India, but has weakened in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Gujarat and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island three inches; Tavoy, Akyab one and a halg; Moulmein four, Bassein, Diamond Island two; Tespur one and a half; Gauhati two; Cherrapunji, Darilling four; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Berhampore three; Jaljaiguri five; Patna, Gorakhpur one and a half; Benares a quarter; Cawnpore a half; Bahraich two; Bareilly, Meerut three; Roorkee one and a half; Debra Dun, Mussoorie, Chakrata one; Mukteswar four; Lyallpur three-quarters; Udaipur one; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 25th JUNE 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.0	84.8	65	..	0	0
Do. (21st)	93.8	85.8	47	..	0	0
Jask	113.5	81 3	39	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	106.9	92.8	51	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	92.6	61	0.04	1.19	+0.78
Rawalpindi	105.9	80.0	34	..	0.39	—0.94
Lahore	104.1	75.8	67	0.04	0.06	—0.15
Hissar	89.8	75.7	68	..	0.14	—1.14
Ambala	94.8	76.0	84	0.20	0.40	—1.41
Delhi	82.7	74.8	91	1.37	3.20	+1.36
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	84.6	77.2	92	2.06	3.58	+2.23
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	80.6	77.8	85	0.09	1.57	—0.61
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	85.5	80.8	77	0.14	0.80	—1.58
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	114.1	86.2	45	..	1.00	+0.88
Karachi	90.9	85.1	78	..	0	—0.62
Ajmer	78.2	73.8	83	1.65	6.79	+5.38
Jaipur	78.5	73.1	86	2.63	9.74	+8.44
Kotah	85.8	75.5	84	0.74	4.64	+2.86
Mount Abu	74.0	67.0	100	2.40	10.05	+7.98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	80.1	69	..	4.65	+3.36
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	84.6	82.8	89	0.61	..	..
Rajkot	92.6	82.0	72	..	9.72	+6.53
Bhavnagar Para	88.2	76.6	84	2.34	..	..
Surat	86.3	79.3	86	0.20	9.52	+5.87
Ahmedabad	96.6	77.8	84	1.20	6.41	+2.83
Deesa	93.6	77.2	86	1.82	5.87	+4.79
Neemuch	84.2	73.8	93	0.03	6.76	+4.27
Indore	80.9	72.1	83	0.12	4.19	—0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.8	74.3	78	0.04	3.79	—1.23
Saugor	85.0	73.4	86	0.02	5.91	+1.81
Hoshangabad	85.5	74.0	98	0.03	4.05	+0.08
Khandwa	85.5	73.1	81	0.10	7.70	+2.78
Akola	90.6	74.4	71	..	5.00	—0.99
Amraoti	91.2	74.3	72	..	1.24	—3.60
Nagpur	90.6	76.8	73	..	5.16	—1.41
Chanda	94.0	79.0	62	0.64	3.99	—1.56
Raipur	89.0	76.3	64	..	2.82	—2.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	81.4	82	0.07	7.53	—7.04
Ratnagiri	86.3	77.9	79	0.10	15.10	—8.71
Marmugoa	87.3	77.6	88	0.19	29.92	—4.60
Karwar	86.0	79.4	88	0.27	28.28	—2.57
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	76.7	65	..	1.85	—1.93
Ahmednagar	89.2	73.3	61	..	1.89	—2.88
Poona	87.0	73.4	66	..	4.30	0
Sholapur	95.8	72.5	63	..	1.14	—2.83
Biljapur	88.9	71.5	73	..	3.83	+0.89
Belgaum	76.9	67.4	88	0.38	6.46	—0.12
Aurangabad	90.2	73.3	65	..	0.66	—4.01
Nizamabad (Indr).	97.1	75.5	63	..	4.86	+0.61
Hyderabad	90.1	73.7	72	..	3.06	—0.64
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.6	75.7	81	0.51	42.91	+12.41
Calicut	78.6	72.5	99	0.95	44.95	+18.02
Cochin	86.4	73.8	93	2.55	39.53	+16.01
Colombo	84.1	75.8	86	0.59	19.24	+5.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.7	80.5	71	..	2.88	—0.81
Bellary	94.3	76.5	58	..	0.35	—1.29
Cuddapah	101.0	78.9	58	..	3.33	+0.90
Madras	104.0	80.7	59	0.13	9.21	—1.24
Bangalore	85.3	65.9	80	..	2.24	—2.31
Coimbatore	85.6	71.5	86	..	1.41	—0.07
Trichinopoly	98.3	79.4	60	..	0.48	—0.66
Negapatam	98.8	79.5	70	..	0	—0.95

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June 1920 was 29.908 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Docu-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stocks on 30th April 1920.	B* Imports during May 1920.	C Stock on 31st May 1920.	D Approximate total deliveries during May 1920.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st May. 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	22,812	8,160	25,572	5,611	+2,549	44,339	40,074	33,047	34,539	49,200
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	8,360	6,845	8,944	6,262	+584	5,910	12,780	26,580	28,652	68,242
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	859	217	877	199	+43	1,230	1,936	761	312	910
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,178	1,447	1,240	1,315	+132	1,852	1,102	1,647	888	2,150
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	3,298	2,715	3,225	2,788	—73	9,056	10,314	6,222	8,921	7,945
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,073	768	2,052	756	+10	4,014	2,612	2,701	2,989	2,808
(7) Copper—Brazier	Tons.	550	1,219	1,004	795	+454	54	558	1,551	2,847	4,005
(8) Yellow Metal—Sheets	Tons.	1,178	1,122	1,608	692	+430	314	194	548	1,138	2,211

*B, including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 4,078, (2) 853, (3) Nil (4) 447, (5) 1,146, (6) 305 (7) 350, (8) 230.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column B and Column E and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month under review. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore while working out correctly in each month, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

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REMEDIES

STAGNATION OF MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST REMEDIES.

BOMBAY CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding. There was no quorum and only 14 members were present, but as it was an adjourned meeting the President said the Corporation could go on with their business. A resolution of condolence was passed at the death of Sir Shapurji Broacha.

The Corporation decided to give a grant of Rs. 3,600 per year to the Bombay District Benevolent Society for providing food and lodging to destitute beggars. Dr. Viegas' proposition for putting an end to the stagnation of work both in the Corporation and the various Committees, was referred to a Committee for report. The Corporation sat for 3 hours and 15 minutes on an end, which is perhaps a record for that body.

Dr. M. C. Javle raised a point of order at the outset, saying that the President could not commence business, as there were not 20 members present.

The President ruled it out of order, saying it was an adjourned meeting and there was no necessity of a quorum.

The President then referred to the great loss caused to the city by the death of Sir Shapurji Broacha who, although he was not a member of the corporation, still had a great hand in building this city and it was but meet that they should pass the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia then moved the usual resolution recording the deep regret of the Corporation at the death of Sir Shapurji. The mover said that the local papers had very well said all what he wanted to say on the subject.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. R. B Jijibhoy, Mr. M. A Haveliwalla, Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey, Dr. Viegas, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

The President fully associated himself with the resolution and the sentiments expressed by the various speakers. The resolution was passed all standing.

POST OFFICE IN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The Corporation considered the following letter which was forwarded to the Commissioner for his report:—

"In any development scheme, it is in my opinion, as necessary to provide for a Post Office (which can equally well be a combined Post and Telegraph Office), as it is to provide for roads. It is necessary for all classes of people and if provision is not made for a Post Office at the outset, space has eventually to be found for it, or the Post Office has to be placed in a hired building. If you agree with me in this principle, I shall be greatly obliged if you will very kindly issue general orders that in any development or remodelling scheme, provision may be made for a Post Office and Post Office Staff, that is much previous intimation as possible of any scheme may be given to me and that, in order that this matter may not be lost sight of, a standing order may be issued that the subject is brought periodically to your special notice."

Dr. N. Sukhia was then elected a Trustee of the Prince of Wales' Museum.

BEGGAR QUESTION.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the beggar question. The Commissioner recommended a grant of Rs. 300 per month to the Bombay District Benevolent Society for the accommodation of beggars who were destitute. There was room for 200 persons.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved, recommending the grant of Rs. 300 per month for one year.

He said many had died in the streets for want of foods and shelter and it was a standing disgrace to the city. They should provide some sort of refuges for these poor people.

Dr. Master seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said Government should do something in this direction, and that the sum voted for was not large enough for the purpose. He thought it was a disgrace to them that so many beggars should die in the city.

Mr. N. M. Joshi also spoke.

The Commissioner said he had suggested the measure as a slight palliative of great evil. But he did not think the Corporation was in a position to take up greater responsibilities, in this direction, on its shoulder. They had only undertaken to support local beggars, but many of them were not local. Mr. Manley was already collecting private subscriptions to meet any deficit, and the number in the institution was at present not exactly 200, but very near it.

Dr. Sukhia said the complaint was that the authorities of the Society were not supplying things, and food to the beggars properly and he hoped the Commissioner would appoint the Health Officer as a visitor.

Dr. M. B. Velker said he was surprised and distressed at the number of beggars dying in this city. He was sorry that both the Corporation and the Government had failed to do their duty up to this time, but he was glad that the Municipal Commissioner had brought forward proposals to remedy the evil.

The motion was adopted.

CORPORATION BUSINESS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and to report how best the stagnation of the Corporation business referred to various Committees from time to time may be remedied."

2. "That the Committee be requested to submit their report to the Corporation at any adjourned meeting."

He said there were 166 references to the various Committees, and they were increasing daily, but little effort was made to dispose of them.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding, said "The Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Joshi had suggested certain remedies, and he wanted to know what had been done in regard to Mr. P. C. Sethna's motion.

Dr. M. C. Javle protested against the exclusion of the President from the Committee. The President of the Corporation ought to know what was happening in the Corporation. He thought most experienced members, like Messrs. Mody and Sethna, had also not been included in the Committee. The mover of the proposition was himself responsible to a large extent for this increase in the Corporation's work. He wanted the members to talk less and do more work. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joshi: Follow your own precept (Laughter.)

Dr. Javle moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

Mr. P. J. Marzban thought it was a disrespect to the chair not to have included the President in the Committee. He supported the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir said it was "pure cussedness on the part of Dr. Viegas to have omitted the President's name.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the Committee should finish its work as soon as possible and it might be necessary for this Committees to sit simultaneously with other Committees for that purpose. It was not necessary for the President to sit on every Committee.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna did not agree with the previous speaker, and until the Corporation came to a definite decision in the matter, they should follow the existing procedure.

Dr. Sukhia said the President should know all what was taking place in the different Committees.

Dr. Viegas made some observation at this time which could not be heard.

UNPARLIAMENTARY REMARKS.

Dr. Sukhia strongly objected to this, and said he was not Dr. Javle to tolerate this. It was not possible for Dr. Viegas to rule everything as he wanted to. He would not tolerate such nonsense. (Laughter.)

The President asked Dr. Sukhia not to get excited and to address the chair and not to make such unparliamentary remarks.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said this was a constitutional question, and this Corporation was of the twentieth century and not of the time of Alfonso Albuquerque or Vasco da Gama. (Laughter.) They must have the president on the Committees.

Dr. Batliwala asked the mover to add a rider adding the words "as well as" for "referred to."

This was agreed to, and the closure was applied at this stage

Dr. Viegas, in replying, asked whether the dignity of the Corporation ought to stand in the way of the work of the Corporation. Every member of the Corporation ought to have the best interests of the city at heart, and every president should take pride in the amount of work he has been able to finish in his time.

The amendment was carried and it was accepted as a substantive proposition.

LOAN.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the possibility of floating a two crore premium bond loan in one or more instalments with 2 per cent. interest, or without any interest and six monthly prize drawings in either case for erecting buildings for the poor, the working and the middle class population in the City or its suburbs."

2. "That the Corporation are of opinion that no one-room tenement should be allowed in buildings erected out of this loan, that as far as possible and especially in the suburbs and only in proportion to the demand, detached and semi-detached cottages should be built for such of the middle class and the working class population as may apply for such accommodation and that the Commissioner be requested to submit detailed proposals for the same."

He said he had moved a resolution in the matter some months ago. It was their duty to move in the matter and not to depend entirely on the Government. He had already drawn up a scheme for their consideration.

Dr. Cursetji seconded.

Mr. Joshi said he had heard only now about the dignity of the Corporation, but he asked whether gambling would conduce to the dignity of the Corporation. They should find the money in other ways.

Dr. Sukhia thought they should not take up the question at all; it was for the Improvement Trust to do so or the Government. The Corporation could do nothing in the matter. He asked the President' ruling on the question whether it was competent for them to take up the matter.

Dr. Viegas said the motion did not go against any of the provisions of the Municipal Act.

The President ruled the second part of the proposition out of order as it referred to suburbs.

Mr. B. R. Jijibhoy said they had better get the permission of the Government first before proceeding further in the matter.

Dr. Viegas withdrew the word "suburb" from the proposition and the second para was then allowed to stand.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said Government were considering the question, and the matter had been referred to the Government of India, and they were to raise a premium bond loan. He asked whether it was wise for them to discuss the question when the Government themselves were considering such a scheme. It was unwise for them to take up the question now, and if the Government could get the necessary permission from the Secretary of State the Corporation could then bring the necessary proposals.

Dr. Javle agreed with the previous speaker that it was not in their province to take up the question

The motion was defeated.

CONTROL OVER CINEMA FILMS.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—

"That the President be requested respectfully to address Government that it is desirable that there should be some control over films exhibited to the public from the point of view of decency (a) that the films should be of a nature that will cause the least injury to the eye and (b) that the Cinema halls should be constructed with due regard to hygiene considerations and that overcrowding should not be allowed in them."

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said he had been visiting a cinema and he saw a film where the safe was opened with the help of picric acid.

Dr. Sukhia: That is usual.

Mr. Jijibhoy: Perhaps you belong to that fraternity! (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia objected and the expression was withdrawn.

Mr. Jijibhoy, continuing, said he had also seen an elopement, and this did not make a good impression on the minds of youths.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said he did not see many objectionable films in the city, but there were some films which taught criminality to the young. He wanted the words "public morality" instead of "decency" to be substituted.

This was agreed to.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said it was not their duty to control the cinemas, but that of the Police Commissioner. Due and proper care was taken by the police to see that only good films were shown on the screen There was no overcrowding in any cinema theatre.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved an amendment to the effect that the films should not be injurious to the eyes, and he rejected the other part of the proposition.

Mr. Joshi, seconding, thought it was not possible to correct the morals of people as proposed by some of the speakers.

Mr. Sethna opposed both the proposition and the amendment.

Dr. R. T. Nariman agreed with Mr. Sethna.

It being 6-15 p.m. (B. T.), the closure was applied and both the amendment and the original proposition were lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Archbishop Kenealy's letter to the London "Times" on the Amritsar massacre and General Dyer's share in the butchery and also your comments. His Grace wants to make the public believe that he belongs to no party and that, therefore, he should be taken at his word and his opinion, conclusions, and observations be accepted as those of a dispassionate critic. The paper, called "Simla Times," is His Grace's organ. I suppose he is its proprietor. Not very long ago I used to read it regularly. I gathered from its tone and articles that it was decidedly against Home Rule for India. It was not, to put it very mildly, in sympathy with India's legitimate demands and aspirations. If you refer to its files, you will see that what I say is true. Dr. Kenealy is an Irishman—I believe—he is also an Irish patriot. For, Ireland is famed for its patriotism. I was, therefore, surprised to find the "Simla Times" anti-Indian and against Home Rule for India. I thought, and still think, that Ireland's case being similar to India's, Irishmen's hearts would always go out in sympathy to India. I have found the tone and the articles in "Catholic Times" and "Catholic Opinion," of England, which is pro-Irish, quite different from the "Simla Times." I have found the "Catholic Times," in sympathy with India. I think it would be prudent and wise on the part of Catholic prelates in India to make no pronouncements upon highly controversial matters, and thus draw upon themselves and their flocks the reproach of partizanship and unfriendliness to India.

Yours, etc.,

F. PEREIRA,

48, Matharpacady,
Mazagon, Bombay, June 24.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

To-day's market opened quiet and there was very little activity displayed in any section. Coal shares were again almost neglected and practically no transactions were reported. In the jute section, prices opened slightly easier and the market in this section remained dull throughout the day. In the miscellaneous and industrial section there was a fairly large turnover in Dunbar cotton which remained steady, Bengal Bridge and Bolts opened firm with numerous buyers but later price gave way closing at Rs. 5-8 premium. Sugar shares were weaker but flour shares were in demand, United advancing to Rs. 31. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 76, Burrakur 46-12 odd lot, Century 1 prem, Industry 13-4, Kossonda 32-8, Kuardi 28-8, Northern 9.

Jute:—Alliance 779 s.l., Belvedere 538-8, Budge Budge 510, Empire 90 s.l., Fort William 502, Howrah 46-10 and A (pref) 104 Kamarhatty 1,032, Kelvin 1,171 s.l., Lansdowne 450 0s.l., Lothian 513, Northbrook 89, Reliance 49-8, and Prefs at 104, Standard (pref) 94.

Miscellaneius:—Acme Oil 7, Alliance Bank (pref) 95, Bank of Bengal 1,730, Bengal Paper 126, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6-3 prem, Bengal Flour 550, British India Corporation 13 and odd lot 13-4, Bri-4, British India Tobacco 10-4, Cliveden Coke 14-8, Dunbar Cotton 635, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 73, Frank Ross 13-2, Hume Pipe 16, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 9 prem, Karnani Industrial Bank 0-8 prem, Kinnison Jute (deb) 94-8, Kesoram Cotton 15-8, Marshalls 12, Madan Theatre 14-4 s.l., G. McKenzie and Co. 13-8, Naihati Jute (deb) 94-8, Pioneer Sugar 17-8, Tata Industrial Bank 34-12 prem, Titaghur Paper 441 s.l., United Flour 31.

Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Bowreah Cotton Rs. 1,045 should have read Rs. 1,305.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-8, and small lots were done at Rs. 59-14, War Bonds (short loans) at 99-12, 1925 at 99-8, and 1928 at 100-9 per cent.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

STORMY PROCEEDINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

An adjourned ordinary general meeting was held in the Municipal Council Hall on Thursday and it was evident from the outset that the proceedings were going to be of a somewhat stormy character.

Mr. Augustus Pereira moved that as the matter under discussion personally affected the President he should withdraw from the chair as was done by him on a previous occasion and that the Vice-President be called upon to take the chair.

The President: I am not bound to withdraw I decline to withdraw. I am not here on my trial.

Mr. Pereira: Of course you are on your trial.

In spite of Mr. Pereira's insistence his motion was lost.

The Chief Officer was then asked to read his report on the petition application signed by certain ratepayers which was sent to the Collector complaining about the illegality of the municipal procedure, and which was referred by the Collector to the President of the Bandra Municipality for his remarks. The Chief Officer reported strongly defending the municipal procedure as absolutely in conformity with the District Municipal Act and the election rules thereunder. In spite of the Chief Officer's note the President on his own responsibility committed the whole Municipality to an admission of a serious blunder, without its knowledge, consent or consultation, nay without even a bare intimation either to the Executive or to the Board of a grievous flaw which had existed in the preparation of the electoral roll. Moreover the whole correspondence with the Collector was carried on *in camera* and the paper s bearing thereon had not been obtainable at the municipal office for the last two months and which were only presented on the night of the meeting on the 19th instant.

Mr. Ig. De Monte then moved:—"That this Municipality begs to inform the Commissioner, N. D., that one of the grounds upon which his order was passed extending the term of the present Board as contained in his recital in the Government Gazette, namely, as the Municipality had detected a legal flaw in the preparation of the electoral roll, is incorrect as this Municipality has never pronounced an opinion on the legality or otherwise of the electoral roll. A copy of this to be forwarded to the Commissioner, N. D."

Dr. Dias seconded the motion.

Mr. K. N. Natarajan in supporting the motion said that as this was a matter of fact as revealed by the correspondence disclosed he was bound to vote for it.

This motion was carried *nem con* amid the applause of a large number of rate payers present, keenly watching the proceedings.

A CANCELLED MEETING.

Mr. Ig. De Monte moved:—"That the cancellation of the meeting fixed by the President for 12th April, should not be regarded as a precedent in the future proceedings of this Municipality."

Dr. Dias seconded the motion.

Mr. Natarajan in supporting the motion said it was a serious matter that once a meeting was duly called it should be cancelled and he would not desire it to go down as a precedent in the future municipal proceedure.

Mr. Bocarro said that apart from the legality of the question and no matter whether the President could or could not cancel the meeting, he certainly would have shown better grace if he had allowed the meeting to be held and disclosed all the correspondence which had led up to the withdrawal order of the Collector in regard to the elections fixed for that date.

The President emphasised that he had the right to cancel the meeting as under the General Clauses Act the authority that could pass an order or issue a notice had also the power to revoke the order or withdraw the notice. He also said that the executive functions were very wide and could only be limited if the rules so specifically limited them.

Mr. H. J. Antia said the President had extensive powers and he could cancel the meeting as there was no business to be transacted at it; as the Collector had cancelled the elections.

Mr. Ig. De Monte asserted his right of reply for the debate, but the President summarily applied closure to the debate in spite of Mr. De Monte warmly protesting that he had the right denied to him by the President.

The motion when put to the vote was lost.

The meeting was adjourned.

BANGALORE RACE CLUB.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

Since, the races last year, changes have taken place in the personnel of the Bangalore race club. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore continues as patron and the Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton British Resident has become vice-patron. Col. Desaraj Urs, Mr. F. F. Bowring, Major Rhod Paterson, Lt.-Col. D. H. Powell, Sir Leslie, Kt., and Major Holmes are stewards, the last three taking the place of His Highness the Yuvaraja, Major Y. S. Scott and Lt.-Col. W. J. P. Benson.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Under the auspices of the Sanitary Association, Mr. J. H. Divan, gave a lantern lecture on "Insanitary condition of Ahmedabad—its causes and remedies", on Sunday the 20th inst., at the Premabhai Hall. The Hon. R. S. Harilal Desai presided.

The lecturer said that healthy Ahmedabad was turned into the most unhealthy city, during the last quarter of the century, owing to lack of attention to modern sanitary requirements of a big city. He showed how Ahmedabad could be ranked first by its heavy death-rate of 72 per 1,000, as compared with European and Indian cities and how it was much lower in European and Indian armies. He showed some typical photographs of unremoved refuse collection and refuse disposal by motor-lorries and lightning crushers in Bombay. Ahmedabad had only 40 ricketty carts, which carried only one-fourth of 60 tons of daily refuse, leaving the rest in the city. Then the photographs of sewage and sullage water collection in streets, all the year round, and rain, water and mud stagnation, were shown on the screen. He thought the betterment of the city was possible, either by great accidental fire, or by a city improvement committee on the lines of the City Improvement Trust of Bombay. He concluded by exhibiting slides on the urgent wants of the city—adequate water supply, dustless roads and streets, sanitary school-buildings, model chawls, complete drainage, extension of the city, quick and cheap means of locomotion.

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and the president pointed out how sanitary reforms were unnecessarily delayed by ill-guided public opposition in the levy of the new terminal tax and doubling of the sanitary cess.

STUDENTS AND TREATMENT IN PUNJAB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is welcome news to the student world that the Convention of the Students' Federation is going to be held at Baroda on the 3rd and 4th of July. The coming session will be of great importance because it is expected that some students are going to move for the discussion of the treatment meted to the Punjab students during the Martial Law regime, and are going to raise the question of finding relief for those who are still suffering from the effects of that terrorism. I think students should make it a point to attend the forthcoming session at any cost.

Yours, etc.,

S. A. DANGE

Bombay, 2.
June 23.

AN EXPLANATION.

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan wires from Srinagar under date June 25:—

Through the mistake probably in signalling it would appear that the whole of my message of the 19th June was cabled to "The Times." The portion cabled begins with "the telegraphic summary, etc.", and ends with "remotest connection with disturbances."

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THE MIDDLE EAST.

OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE MANDATE.

LORD ISLINGTON'S PLEA.

In a letter to "The Times" Lord Islington's dealing with the situation in the Middle East says:—

As you have indicated in recent articles, the situation in the Middle East is becoming grave and urgent. A multitude of problems in Europe and at home absorbs the attention of the public. Problems of the Middle East are, therefore, not given that scrutiny which is demanded by their importance to British interests. Europe is still a storm centre, pregnant with grave issues. With equal truth it may be said that the Middle East is a seething storm centre, from which serious dangers may arise for Britain.

My object in asking you to allow me space in your columns is to call the attention of the public to certain aspects of this Mid-Eastern situation. I heartily support your contention that His Majesty's Government should, without delay, state their policy as to the future of those countries which have recently been entrusted to British direction. Nearly two years have elapsed since the end of hostilities. It can, therefore, no longer be regarded as premature for Parliament and the public to be given information upon at least the broad outlines of the policy that Great Britain is to pursue. It has been decided by the Supreme Council that, in accordance with the article of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Great Britain should be given a mandatory power over certain wide areas of territory in the Middle East. The form of administration to be established under a mandatory system involves many important considerations, and for that reason it is highly desirable that His Majesty's Government should submit their proposals to Parliament before they are referred to the Supreme Council.

Experience has shown that decisions recently made by the Supreme Council regarding European countries have become practically irrevocable before submission to Parliament. Many of these decisions, some of them most important to the peace of Europe, are on such lines as to create in the public mind a sense of apprehension, if not alarm, as to the results that may ensue. If a similar course of procedure is to be followed for Eastern countries, the result may be a further series of decisions so matured by the Supreme Council that, when ultimately they are submitted to Parliament, it will again be difficult, if not impossible, to modify them.

The mandatory system is a new creation in the field of administration. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised. No country, in the world has ever practised so many varying forms and degrees of administrative control as are to be found in the British Empire. A new form of administration is now to be added, and it is one which stands on entirely different origins from any that now exists. The mandatory system, if faithfully carried out as conceived by its authors, introduces into wide foreign areas an alien system of guidance, as far as possible free from interference with their national system of government. The method in which the mandatory sytem is to be applied is being awaited by the world in a critical spirit, not devoid of suspicion. Any system that suggests analogy with our Protectorates or Crown Colonies will raise strong opposition. In the circumstances, nothing can be of more vital importance than that proper constitutional procedure should be followed in regard to all these countries, and it is, therefore, not only desirable, but necessary that after the formulation of a scheme, His Majesty's Government should give Parliament an opportunity to examine and criticize that scheme before it is referred for formal consideration to the International Tribunal of the Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council is still making decisions which would normally be referred to the League of Nations, were it effectively established. So long as this continues, it is of great importance that Parliament should play its natural part in the formulation of any scheme in which we are involved. On these grounds, I urge most strongly that questions arising out of our Mid-Eastern mandates should be brought before Parliament.

As probably the most urgent and conspicuous instance, let us consider Mesopotamia. No one can contemplate without grave concern the responsibility that Great Britain is asked to assume in that country. Our present method of occupation in effect entails a vast accretion of British territorial responsibility. It will be well to recall the original and sole object which took us to Mesopotamia in the very first hours of the war. That object was strictly limited. No one had more in view than to preserve our long-established commercial interests in the Persian Gulf, and to protect the oilfields in the Bakhtiari country. A chain of reverses and successes to British and Indian arms in Mesopotamia has resulted in the civil and military occupation of a territory stretching in the north beyond Mosul, and in the north-east to indefinite limits in Kurdistan. This wide occupation reflects the highest credit on British and Indian military achievement in the Great War. As a military measure to effect the conquest of the Turk, it was correct and inevitable. Little, however, is known by the British public of what is being done in Mesopotamia since the close of hostilities. It is scarcely realized that a large military garrison—often in small and isolated units—is distributed over this vast country; that the Government of India has lent a staff of its Civil servants to conduct the administration; and—a point of greatest importance—that this method of administration is extremely expensive and falls in the main on the shoulders of the British taxpayer.

On three grounds modification of the present system requires early consideration.

(1) Can it be regarded as a form of administration consistent with the conception of a mandatory system?

(2) Is it a system of Government which is likely to be permanently acceptable to the Arab community in Mesopotamia?

(3) Can the British Exchequer afford to meet the annual expenditure entailed by this system?

It is by these three tests that the success of any future scheme will be determined. In regard to the first and second points, on May 22 a brief paragraph in your issue informed the public that in three separate places in Mesopotamia small actions with Arabs took place, entailing casualties of British and Indian troops; such skirmishes have been of frequent occurrence. One is forced to inquire whether repeated incidents like these over a hopeful prospect of successfully establishing the mandatory system.

On the third point arises the question, Can we afford to continue this lavish expenditure, drawn from the British taxpayer's pocket, on countries like Mesopotamia and Palestine? The occupation of the latter forms a close analogy with that of Mesopotamia; it is the result of a military operation designed originally to protect our position in Egypt. Constantinople might be cited as a further instance of expense we are incurring through military occupation. We are confronted to-day with a national annual expenditure far in excess of the nation's capacity to bear. This is manifest to everyone, and unless drastic reductions can be effected without delay, our position will become gravely embarrassing.

I venture to say it is not sufficient merely to concentrate our attention on the reduction of Departments and their departmental staffs, unless at the same time we deal boldly and precisely with the causes which necessitate this expansion of the Civil Service. Examination will show that one of the most formidable causes for expenditure is the cost incurred in men and materials to provide military and Civil administration for the new territories controlled by us under our present application of the mandatory system. I ask again, Can we afford, at the present financial juncture and in the face of existing home demands, to continue to spend millions on these distant territories? What is the good of our complaining at the Budget, with its intolerable and paralysing effects on home reconstruction and enterprise, while all the time we allow a policy to be pursued which entails an enormous outpouring, to new territories, of wealth sorely needed at home?

The mandatory system is the supposed offspring of the League of Nations, but the latter has not even reached the stage of adolescence. There appears to be little prospect for some time to come of its reaching the maturity that would fit it to undertake the responsibilities conceived for it by its authors. The only hope of effectually establishing the League of Nations is the active participation of the United States. But the United States have so far refused to participate. I make no complaint of this; I merely state the fact because it is one that should be reckoned with in formulating mandatory schemes. In the meantime, Great Britain is assuming her full share of the responsibility that would have been hers had the League been fully constituted.

It is always dangerous to focus our eyes outwards before fully examining our position at home and assessing our capacity to pay. It may prove disastrous when those home resources are at breaking point, as they are today in our war exhaustion and in face of unprecedented demands for commercial, industrial, economic, and social reconstruction.

For this reason I earnestly appeal to his Majesty's Government to submit their policy to the country through the proper channel of Parliament so that the country may know the extent of the commitments involved and may thus be able to judge of the capacity of the nation to meet those commitments. It is only by this means that a right perspective can be reached over so vast a field, with ramifications so humerous.

It is, after all, the nation that stands or falls by whatever is done now and eventuates hereafter. It is, therefore, the nation that should now assume its proper position and take its share in the responsibilities in regard to policy and those ensuing results which for good or ill will affect the future welfare of every man, woman, and child in these islands.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

CAN BRITISH EXCHEQUER AFFORD TO PAY FOR ITS UP KEEP?

"THE TIMES" COMMENTS.

In a letter we published says "The Times," Lord Islington strongly supported our recent contentions in regard to Mesopotamia, and laid special stress upon the constitutional aspect of the question. The Government has assumed, or are about to assume, the responsibility for accepting on behalf of Great Britain a mandate for Mesopotamia. They have done this without obtaining the sanction of Parliament, or even of going through the pretence of seeking Parliamentary approval. Yet the decision, we contend, should rest with Parliament, and with Parliament alone, if only because of the heavy expenditure that will be involved. How much will Mesopotamia cost the British taxpayer, On the present basis, our expenditure there and in Persia may possibly reach £50,000,000 annually. It, as is quite possible, we have to engage in frequent conflicts with the people within and around the borders of the proposed mandatory State, it may easily attain double that figure. Are we to enter upon these heavy responsibilities without giving Parliament a deciding voice But there is another grave aspect of this issue. The preparations now being made for holding and administering Mesopotamia appear to be likely to violate, both in the spirit and the letter, Article XXII. of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the relevant clause of the Turkish Treaty of Peace. The Covenant declares that "certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are willing to stand alone." The Turkish Treaty adopts the language of the Covenant, and recognizes Mesopotamia as an "independent State" subject to the provision quoted. But how far are the War Office, the India Office, the Foreign Office, and all the other authorities who seem to have a finger in Mesopotamia behaving in accordance with these injunction?

So far as can be judged, the Government and their subordinates are proceeding on the assumption that Mesopotamia is a conquered land. In India, with a population of over 300,000,000, we maintain, in normal times, a Regular Army 235,000 strong, of which about 75,000 are British troops. Mesopotamia has a population which does not exceed 2,500,000; and last month the Army of Occupation (including certain units in North-West Persia) numbered 70,603, exclusive of the staff. Of these troops, 18,572 were British and the rest Indian. In addition, there are followers" and labourers said to number 200,000 We find Baghdad convulsed by a controversy as whether huge cantonments are to be built north or south of the city, and the record states that southern sites on both sides of the River Tigris have now been chosen. Lord Islington says that the Indian Government have lent "a staff of their Civil servants" to conduct the administration, and we have reason to believe that the number of these Civil officials is rapidly growing, as was the case in Egypt in recent years. Nor is this all The War Office, the Secretary of State for War, or the Imperial General Staff, or whoever may be responsible, appear to be deliberately aiming at keeping a large permanent garrison in Mesopotamia. The theory is that it will be "a good "training-ground," that there will be "plenty of little shows," and that the troops can "keep their bayonets sharp." On the other hand, the Royal Air Force sees "training possibilities" in Mesopotamia, and is credited with an aspiration for "running the country," with the aid of squadrons of aeroplanes and an airman as "High Commissioner." At this moment a distinguished air officer is roaming about Mesopotamia seeking for sites for new aerodromes, while the unhappy

MIDDLE EAST

CAN BRITAIN HOLD IT?

Mr. Lovat Fraser writes in "The Daily Mail" (14th May):—

One morning last week a flotilla of steamers packed with Bolshevist troops appeared at the port of Enzeli, on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. The Bolsheviks came ashore and marched in, and the British garrison, 400 strong, marched out.

The story sounds trivial and remote enough as you sit at breakfast this morning. Most people in Britain have never heard of Enzeli, and in truth it is a dull spot.

Yet if rumour is to be believed, that same episode was one of the things which brought Mr. Lloyd George up to London from his retreat at Cobham. Those disembarking Bolsheviks and the handful of British and Indian soldiers marching away over the dreary road to Resht, were a portend.

They had suddenly thrust into prominence a mighty issue which stretched from the Dardanelles to the Khyber Pass on the confines of India, They had covered the map of the Near and Middle East with one huge note of interrogation. They concern you and me and all of us.

Two Important Questions.

The questions they implied were these:—

Are Britons prepared to serve in large numbers in Mesopotamia and possibly in Persia and to engage in frequent warfare not for a few months but for a period which will never end until our regions are withdrawn, as the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain.

Are British taxpayers, already crushed with taxes and profit duties and threats of levies, already taxed several times more than Frenchmen or Italians or Americans, willing to pay many millions annually for a big standing army in the Middle East?

Supposing the men are ready. Supposing the taxpayers are willing. Have we the strength and the resources to control the vast regions which have always spelled ruin and decay for those nations which have entered them from afar off?

Even if every possible condition be favourable, even if we had the men, the money and the resources, what right has Mr. Lloyd George and one or two other Ministers to add anither Empire to our alredy excessive burden without first consulting Parliament and the nation?

What right have they to talk of accepting on their own responsibility "mandates" involving immense annual expenditures?

Is there not something grossly unconstitutional about their whole procedure?

The Government has entered upon the maddest of policies in the Middle East. The mistake Mr. Asquith and his colleagues made when they sent Townshend's army to destruction on the Tigris is being repeated on an infinitely more spacious scale. I have always been an Imperialist, but the scheme now on foot represents Imperialism in an insane form.

Mesopotamia.

Let me tell the story briefly. In the later stages of the Mesopotamia campaign we sent various bodies of troops to Persia, first to check the Turks and afterwards to oppose the Bolsheviks in Central Asia and elsewhere, I honestly thought the bulk of these troops had been withdrawn, and some of them certainly were. I vaguely knew that a few were left, but supposed they were following the rest It came as a shock of surprise to discover last week that we were still garrisoning a part of the Caspian Sea.

Last year the Government concluded an agreement with Persia which, to the best of my belief, was honestly conceived. We were to help Persia to stand on her feet again, to lend her a little money, to assist her in raising a small army for her own protection, and to straighten out her tangled finances. A strong and independent Persia means an additional bulwark for England; but I never knew that we were to retain scattered British and Indian garrisons in the country.

Although Bolshevist forces were wandering about Central Asia last year they did not seem likely to menace Persia. Now Bolsheviks have poured south of the Caucasus from Russia and have seized Enzeli, nominally to recover certain of Denikin's ships interned there. No one supposes that they will stop short at Enzeli, They want to see Persia "go Bolshevik," and if the handful of British troops now in Northern Persia are withdrawn, Shahdom may go the same way as Czardom. The wider sections of the population are already wavering, although they understand no more about Bolshevism than they do about Bolivia.

We are therefore in a mess in Persia. We must either get out now or take the alternative of being compelled eventually to enter into a sort of veiled military occupation of the country just as we did in Egypt long ago. Statesmen of the War Office will perhaps tell you that there is a middle course. "There is not, and they know it.

Question of Protection.

You may perhaps be told further that there are British oilfields in Persia which we must protect because we need the oil. The Persian oilfields are situated near the head of the Persian Gulf, not far from the sea, in semi-independent territory, and we can protect them without running about over half Asia.

The protection of the Persian oilfields has already cost Britain hundreds of millions of pounds and tens of thousands of lives. Had it not been for them we should never have gone into Mesopotamia at all.

The Persian oilfields have little or nothing to do with the present Persian problem. On the other hand, oil has everything to do with our policy in Mesopotamia. There are oil deposits near Mosul, hundreds of miles in the interior and quite close to the mountains which form the southern borders of Armenia. I do not quite know why so much stress is laid on the Mosul oilfields. My information is that there is far more oil in the valley of the Middle Euphrates, though it has not been so carefully investigated.

Oil "Mandate."

We have been told that we are to "accept" a "mandate" for Mesopotamia in order to gain control of the Mosul oil. The couple of millions of hybrid Arabs who form the sparse population are quite a secondary consideration. We are to irrigate their lands and collect revenue from them, and this although they do not want us at all. We get the oil for nothing, but we are to charge them for the water for their thirsty crops.

Already there is a great deal of quarrelling about Mesopotamia oil, and what is to be done with it and how it is to be shared. The French have certain claims. The United States has made some sort of protestation. The Dutch are in it. "Somewhere in the background certain Germans are lurking."

I may have a good deal to say on some future occasion about oil and its contaminations. Oil exploitation is a very smeary business and my 13 points about it can be boiled down to this—that in regard to Mesopotamia, I am for "open exploitation openly arrived at."

But while the air resounds with squabbles "not a word is said about that patient beast of burden, the British taxpayer."

"Everybody who wants the Mosul oil has got to fight for it, and may have to keep on fighting."

Future Theatre of Strife.

All that part of the world is destined to be a theatre of strike for years to come, for the Turks of Asia Minor are not going to swallow their peace treaty like a lollypop. The present notion seems to be that while half a dozen countries divide the oil, British and Indian troops are to do the fighting and the British taxpayer is to pay. The nation will take a different view.

There is much in the argument that we need oil badly and that those immense deposits ought not to be abandoned. That is a matter for consideration, but if the British and Indian armies and the British taxpayer are to be bled physically and financially in order that a new race of oil magnates may make colossal fortunes and live in deer parks, then I would rather see the oil left untapped.

In any case, the Government are drifting into these immense responsibilities, just as Mr. Asquith's Government drifted into the Gallipoli tragedy. They are going to garrison Palestine and Mesopotamia without counting the cost, and they may possibly undertake fresh and foolish adventures in Persia. They have no money to build a million houses at home, but they can find endless millions of pounds to throw about in these Asiatic lands.

What they are trying to do is to hold the Middle East. They will have to do it alone, for there will be no other Power within hundreds of miles of their outposts. "I say emphatically that Great Britain cannot hold the Middle East as well as India, and that if the Government pursue their present policy they will bring the Empire to the verge of ruin."

British taxpayers are wondering how they can pay the second instalment of this year's income-tax. In the background, and very audible though only dimly visible, are the gentlemen representing various conflicting oil interests, all hammering on the doors of Ministerial offices and, to all appearances, furiously quarrelling with each other. Far from seeking to defray the cost of "running" Mesopotamia out of their oil profits, these gentlemen are said to be seeking big subsidies, again to be furnished by the British taxpayer. In all these mysterious activities we can perceive no recognition of the principles which guided the framers of the Covenant when they devised the mandatory system. We are afraid that the form of government proposed will not be permanently acceptable to the Arab population, and that it will tend to destroy all semblance of Mesopotamian "independence." Above all, it is clear that the scheme goes far beyond the theory of "administrative advice and assistance."

Lord Islington puts the pertinent question:—"Can the British Exchequer afford to "meet the annual expenditure entailed by this system?" Assuredly not. No one knows this better than Mr. Chamberlain, who has painful reason to be familiar with the problems of Mesopotamia. It is impossible to find out the true cost of Mesopotamia to the taxpayer. Although, thanks to the admirable system devised by Sir Charles Harris, the Army Estimates are now presented much more clearly, we regard some of the actual figures with considerable misgiving. Last year the figure for the Mesopotamian garrison, including Civil administration (but not the Air Force), was put down at £32,890,000. This year the estimate is £18,890,500, figure we are unable to accept, although it is exclusive of the Civil administration, It does not include the cost of a fairly large staff, or of the proposed cantonments, or of the Air Force, or of the projected aerodromes; and it ignores the enormous shipping charges, and possibly the big outlay on internal transport, while the naval charges are also still to seek. It is said that owing to the cost of transport, the charges for maintaining in North-West Persia a single brigade, part of which was recently stationed at Enzeli, amounted last year to £4,500,000. A single tin of bully beef cost the taxpayer nine shillings by the time it reached the Caspian. How many troops, British and Indian, have we in Persia today? No one knows, though one expert suggests that there are twelve battalions, including the forces under General Malleson at Meshed. We lay stress upon this matter of expenditure because we feel that the public are being misled, that accounts should at once be laid before the House of Commons showing every penny that is being spent, either directly or indirectly, in or upon Mesopotamia and Persia, and that there should be an independent investigation into the financial aspect of the whole matter. Its military, political, and economic aspect will require investigation no less independent and complete. The problem of Mesopotamia cannot be dissociated from the whole question of our commitments in Asia Minor; and this in its turn is vitally connected with the commitments of our Allies, and of France in particular. But whatever policy we may ultimately elect to follow, we can never agree to the maintenance of a great Army in these regions, or to the interpretation of the mandate burdens upon the British public. The right course for the Government is to make a clean breast of their plans to Parliament.

"ARCHBISHOP KENEALY AND AMRITSAR"

The "Catholic Times" and "Catholic Opinion" writes:—

The letter of the Catholic Archbishop of Simla will do much to save General Dyer from the effects of the recommendations of the Hunter Commission, which advise that General Dyer be relieved from any position of responsibility under the Crown, and that General Dyer and others in posts of authority be dismissed. The Archbishop states that he belongs to no party and holds no brief for the Government of India or the Punjab Administration. Not only is that so, but some years ago his relations with the Government were strained, since he did not receive the same courtesies as Anglican prelates. His testimony, therefore, is beyond the suspicion of partiality. But on reading his letter, it seems to us rather a defence than a justification of what took place at Amritsar. He tells us that the civil administration was in the strongest and most capable hands that had ever ruled the Punjab, and that men of this stamp are slow to acknowledge that the situation is beyond them. We should like to know what the Archbishop means by the strongest and most capable hands, because strength in the case of administrators too often identified with a disregard for rules and laws meant to guard against excesses. The Archbishop, however, declares that they, practically, had no alternative to the measures which they took. "If they had hesitated," he says, "they would have failed, and failure would have meant the general murder of European men, the outraging of women, the loot of public buildings and the desecration of Christian churches." That, no doubt, was a possibility which had to be taken into account, but surely it would not have increased the danger to give those who were ready to obey the military order a few minutes to withdraw from the meeting. If the natives had a grievance, as they certainly had, why should they not ventilate it at a public meeting? They carried no fire-arms. The Archbishop says that if the tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier amid a coloured race succeeds, the military authorities in the future may hesitate to act, and the hesitation may have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate. To observe certain rules before taking the lives of the natives should not cause any hesitation to act. The merest sense of humanity suggests that the natives should not be shot down without warning."

BOMBAY CHURCHES

4th Sunday after Trinity, 27th June 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E. Flat, Hymns 445, 415, 322, 459. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, 450, 295, 455. Collections for Chair Fund, 19, 261, 223. Collections for Organ Fund Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Mattins; 3-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for the Bombay Tract and Book Society. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Ramalpura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 1-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Ouarkhadi.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—8-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Pali Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12.15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

WHY DO DOCTORS RECOMMEND

Bisurated Magnesia? Because it is the safest, surest, and quickest remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Acidity, Flatulence, etc. Though wonderfully effective in its action, it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken with confidence by the most delicate constitutions. Hundreds of patients who have been recommended Bisurated Magnesia by their medical advisers are full of gratitude for the immediate relief they have experienced. You can prove the beneficial effects of this well-tried remedy without risk of disappointment or loss, for with every bottle of Bisurated Magnesia is enclosed a binding Guarantee of Satisfaction or Money back. It is obtainable at all chemists, in both powder and tablet form, and if you are suffering from the pains and discomforts of stomach trouble get a bottle to-day, and you will a few minutes after the first dose thoroughly appreciate the reason why doctors so strongly recommend.

BISURATED MAGNESIA for INDIGESTION

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, June 26.

Public meeting in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to protest against Hunter Committee report under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 28.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-11
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-5
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-24

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

DOCTOR.—Barjorji Dosabhoy Doctor (Solicitor, Messrs. Memanji Kola & Co.), son of late Dr. Dosabhoy Bejorji and son-in-law of late Pestanji Cawasji, Solicitor and father of Dinshaw and Kekobad, died yesterday morning at his residence in Fort, Bohra Bazar Street. Funeral ceremony this morning at 7 (Bombay Time). 1985

A CONCERT.

There will be a concert at Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

The adjourned meeting of the Study Circle of the Club will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. when the further discussion on the "Financial Relations" will be continued.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 6.15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of Kings Own Scottish Borderers will play, (weather permitting), a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

All the Home Rule Volunteers are required to be present this evening at 5 p.m. (S. T.), precisely in Uniform at Moorarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, for a Public Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Home Rule Leagues.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Shaik Adam 'Abdulkarim, editor "Vichari" and a member of the District Local Board, Karwar, is a candidate for one of the three Mahomedan seats for the Southern Division, in the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the Gokhale Education Society's Bagankas Free Vernacular School will take place to-day at Nagankas near Bordi. The school is specially started to educate the boys of the Dubal and Warli classes.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on Thursday in the City of Bombay was 91, as against 137 on the corresponding day last year, and 124, the year before last. There were 3 attacks and 1 death from Small-pox and 2 attacks and 1 death from Influenza. No attacks were registered from Cholera and Plague.

IN HONOUR OF LATE SIR SHAPURJI.

The offices of Messrs. Tricumdas Cursondas and Co. were kept closed on Thursday in honour of the late Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha.

All the schools of the Gokhale Education Society were closed on the 25th instant in honour of late Sir Shapurji Broacha, who was a great patron of the Society.

CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of this institute a "Hari Kirtan" will be performed on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi" by Mr. G. G. Rapat to-day, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Workmen's Library Hall, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, when all are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The special general meeting to (1) elect delegates for the Third Students' Convention (2) and to consider the Municipal Scheme of medical relief will be held on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS.

At the Empress Theatre are being shown the continuation of the two serials, which have been such interesting features at the theatre—"A Fight for Millions" and "The Scarlet Runner." Two more episodes are being exhibited in the former film. One of them shows that of the secret tunnel and the other that of the noose of death. The first episode shows the kidnapping of Jean by Lawless and her release by the Canadian Police who thrust the outlaw into captivity. From his cell he is released by one of his accomplices who reaches him by means of a secret tunnel, and Jean is once more in his grasp, reached through the same subterranean way.

The next episode is even more dramatic. The third episode of "The Scarlet Runner" deals principally with a plot to rob the guests at a masked ball and how it was frustrated. This film gets more interesting as we are initiated more deeply into the plot which moves swiftly and absorbing. "The Scarlet Runner" is an excellent serial feature, one which will appeal to very wide and diverse tastes.

A comic film is also on the programme at the Empress.

EXCELSIOR.

At the Excelsior Theatre the Denniston Players are creating records. It is years years since a company has done so well at this time of the year in Bombay, and the reason for it is that this company knows its work from "A" to "Z" and moreover has the talent which is necessary for the presentation of that work. The repertoire of the company will be found in the advertising columns. As during the present week, there will be a change of programme every other night, and there is nothing which is being produced which cannot be cordially commended.

When the Denniston Players are not the attraction at the Excelsior, there is another of the Gransfarb films which concerns the reigning prince. The prince is in debt (nothing new in that of course). He owes the modest sum of twenty millions to a certain baron. The baron is willing to wipe out the debt on condition that the prince marries his daughter. But this does not appeal to the prince, who toddles off to America to try and collect the dollars there. He finds in the land of freedom a millionaire who is no averse to becoming the father-in-law of a real live prince, but this time it is the lady who objects, and we are treated to a pretty little comedy on a boat which is bound for the princely kingdom. While on board (oh! those starry nights!) he falls in love with a certain little lady who is travelling incognito. Who is she? That is a question which cannot be answered unless one makes a visit to the Excelsior. And it is well worth it.

"Bill's New Pal" is what its title suggests it to be, and there is the usual topical as well. Not a bad afternoon's entertainment these dull days by any means.

EMPIRE.

"Empty Pockets", the striking drama which this week is being shown at the Empire Theatre, is a pictorialization of a famous American writer's book of the same title. It deals with modern New York life of various stations—from aristocrats to the sweated workers and the denizens of the under-world. It is claimed that the photoplay is a realistic product of New York's streets, as the scenes were taken at the actual sites described in the novel. And as the principals in the film-story who are some of the best cinema actors and actresses in the States and the production of the film is beyond criticism. It will be found to be an attraction comparable with any which has been shown in Bombay for years.

The story centres round the discovery of a murdered millionaire about town on the roof of an East End tenement. There are two clues. In the murdered man's hand there is discovered a strand of a woman's copper coloured hair, and lying close to the body is an amethyst hat pin, found by a newspaper man and kept secret in order that he may work up an exclusive news story. The most interesting of them all is the beautiful daughter of a Wall Street magnate, a charming girl of refinement and sweetness who seems to be above suspicion.

Then the story switches back, and we are shown how this girl, who has always been interested in slum work, becomes involved in the schemes of some of the worst criminals of New York; how she is kidnapped while on one of her missions of mercy and taken to a deserted creek, and how eventually the millionaire rescues her, more by good luck than good judgment.

Henceforth the lives of these two young people—this charming society girl and the millionaire heir-of-a-well, are thrown very much together, and later the girl takes the millionaire on one of her slumming trips upon a hot summer night. She decides to go into a tenement to help a Hebrew family, and the man about town goes with her. They happen to find the family absent and by chance they step out on to the tenement roof. Suddenly the millionaire becomes inflamed with passion. He seizes the young woman and in the subsequent struggle falls back upon the roof, his skull being crushed by coming in contact with a chimney. In his hand is clutched a lock of the girl's hair. In vain she tries to open the dead man's fingers and at last in desperation she is compelled to cut the hair with a knife and then makes good her escape.

We have spoken of a number of red haired girls. These are all suspected of the crime, but they manage to prove alibis, and gradually the web closes round the society slummer. Finally, in dispair she confesses to young doctor. He succeeds in having a autopsy performed, and then it is discovered that the millionaire died as a result of stroke of apoplexy expiring before his head struck the chimney. This of course ends the police investigation.

In addition to this film another of the "Around the Town" series is being shown, and there is no occasion to commend this style of film.

IMPERIAL.

Humour can save all kinds of situations even those in a serial. What is so terribly oppressive about most serials is that not only is there a painful absence o fhumour, but also a cruel assumption that the spectator have no sense of humour at all.

It is not so in the case of "Bound and Gagged." The humour is for the most part of thoroughly healthy and refined kind, whil there are other true human emotions expressed, especiallf by the refined acting of Marguerite Courtot, who depicts a rather pathetic personality.

The story is easy enough to follow. In its minor incidents it is quite realistic, and it has interesting and unexpected turns. At times it is evidently meant to be a story of a modern Don Quixote and his donkey-riding Sancho Panza. There are many really ingenious stunts and the photography is of that clear well-defined black and white kind with artistic lighting effects, for which Pathe's is noted. But the humour is the greatest, as well as the most unusual point.

Jilted by his sweetheart because of his uselessness and laziness, a millionaire undertakes to make a journey round the world in six months, starting naked, without revealing his name, or getting any advantage from his position, on condition that the girl will renew the engagement on his success. One article of clothing which he appropriates the coat of an intriguing minister of an imaginary republic called Cordillera, and contains a parchment proving a princess's right to the throne. He gets on board a steamer as a stowaway, followed by the foreign minister. After the expected heroic adventures, including a tumble overboard, he reaches Cordillera, climbs a balcony rescues the princess, and goes on rescuing her to the end of the serial—followed on the one hand, by his solemnly comic valet, and, on the other by the intriguing villain. He loses his first sweetheart, but gets a better one.

Altogether it is something quite fresh, and refreshing, in serials. The calmly indifferent way in which the princess ignores the parchment document when the hero brings it to her, is one of several interesting surprises, and owing to the artistic and impressive acting of Marguerite Courtot it is very pleasing one. The spectator feels convinced of the sincerity of the princess's statement that she has no other ambition than to be an artist. The idea of a man starting a tour round the world, "in his birthday attire" is not new; but George B. Seitz gives to the character of the hero a pleasant freshness, with a smile—by no means a copy of their famous screen smiles. Frank Redman, as the Sancho Panza valet, Harry Semols as the melodrama villain, John Reinhard as the imposter tramp poet, Tom Goodwin as the wicked uncle and Nellie as the first sweetheart, all play their parts well.

Pathe's Review (American Addition) is also included in the programme along with the latest Pathe Gazette.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Bombardier Billy Wells has long since established a reputation as a British screen star, which is, in every sense, worthy of the name which he made for himself in the boxing ring. There is no gainsaying the fact that Wells is still a prime favourite, and that "Silver Lining" is essentially the class of picture to appeal to a sporting public. "Silver Lining" is the best that the Bombardier has been featured in so far. Mr. A. E. Coleby, the producer, has successfully kept the atmosphere of sport, and he has also worked his incidents so as to get the maximum of excitement and novelty. The story is melodramatic, but it is imperative in this class of subject to have a decidedly villainous villain and villainess, and if their nefarious doings appear to be a little far-fetched at times, they certainly lend piquancy to a fast-moving story in which action and excitement are the predominant notes. The race for "The Diamond Sculls" at Henley, and the race for the Ascot Gold Cup are the chief incidents. Both are well done, and, added to the genuine love interest of the story, they contribute materially towards the success of a picture which will undoubtedly please the onlace.

The great picture is presented to their patrons, this week, by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, at the West-End Cinema.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"HEARTS OF MEN."

There is a human touch about the new picture at the Royal Opera House, which will be shown this evening for the first time. It goes to show what extraordinary sympathy practical sympathy there was shown by the labouring friends of one Nicolo Rosetti, whose wife was dead, but who had a young son Beppo and his own old mother. After moving from the low land to Arizona for the sake of his mother's health, the latter dies and there is nobody to look after Beppo who has endeared himself to all at Arizona. Nicolo marries again, but the woman turns out a flirt.

Shortly after the marriage, Nicolo receives a message from his deceased wife's mother that she desires to see her grandson. At once the second wife offers to take the boy to Italy and Nicolo consents not knowing that she is eloping with the grocer man. Shortly after arrival, the woman writes to her husband that Beppo is dead. The Arizona men knowing the kind of woman, Beppo's stepmother was instituted enquiries and through the American Consul learn that Beppo is alive and that the woman had made up the story about his death, so that she could inherit the fortune which Beppo's grandmother had left Beppo. Beppo returns. Nicolo had been entirely ignorant of all that his frauds had been doing. There was great joy at Arizona and just then Nicolo finds oil on his land, becomes rich and he shares his wealth with Beppo and his labourer friends.

BAR EXAMINATION.

FINAL TRINITY TERM RESULT.

The following is the list of the successful Indian students in the final of the Trinity Examination of the Inns of Court held by the Council of Legal education:—

I. Means Inner Temple; M. Middle Temple L. Lincoln's Inn; G. Grey's Inn.

Class 2:—Hormasji Jivanji, L. Bonnerjee Kew Edwin, M. Singh, Bhagwan G.

Class 3:—Basu, Girindra Nath, L. Bonarjee, Bentie Kay, L. Chowdhary, Gulabchand, M. Imam, Syed Hydar, M. Patel, Manibhai Vithalbai. M. Mukhopadhyaya, Kiran Chandra.

PARSI CYCLISTS SPORTING CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

Sunday, June 27th.—J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.

Saturday, July 3rd.—Alfred C. C.

Sunday, July 4th.—Santa Cruz Young Cricketors.

Saturday, July 10th.—Gowalia S. Assn.

Sunday, July 11th.—Billimora C. C.

Saturday, July 17th.—Parekh C. C.

Sunday, July 18th.—Moslim C. C.

Saturday, July 24th.—Wilson College Gymkhana.

Sunday, July 25th.—Rising Star C. C.

Saturday, July 31st.—Empress C. C.

Saturday, Aug. 7th.—Prince C. C.

Sunday, Aug. 8th.—Orion Sporting Association.

Saturday, Aug. 14th.—Republican S. Club

Sunday, Aug. 15th.—Sixteen Stars C. C.

Saturday, Aug. 21th.—Parekh C. C.

Sunday, Aug. 22nd.—J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.

Wednesday, Aug. 25th.—Billimora C. C.

Saturday, Aug. 28th.—Bombay Young Cricketors.

Sunday, Aug. 29th.—Rising Star C. C.

Sunday, Sept. 5th.—Crescent C. C.

Monday, Sept. 6th.—Gowalia S. Assn.

Saturday, Sept. 11th.—Alfred C. C.

Sunday, Sept. 12th.—Thana Parsi Union C. C.

Saturday, Sept. 18th.—Prince C. C.

Sunday, Sept. 19th.—Moslim C. C.

Saturday, Sept. 25th.—Hornets Athletic Club.

Sunday, Sept. 26th.—St. Xaviers College Gymkhana.

Saturday, Oct. 2nd.—Chapel Road Spg. Assn.

Sunday, Oct. 10th.—Dhobitalao vs. Grant Road.

SARASVAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali reports that G. D. Madgaokar, Esq., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Dhulia, (West Khandesh), has been pleased to enlist himself as a Patron of the Mandali by paying a subscription of Rs. 500.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

QUESTION OF LAW.

The King-Emperor

vs.

Bhagwan Krishna Thorat.

Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, District Magistrate of Sholapur with a request to set aside the conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate as he had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Bhagwan Krishna Thorat of Kave in the Barsi Taluka was found by the District Police at Barsi driving his cart loaded with cotton seed, the bullocks yoked to which had their necks swollen. He was charged with the offence of cruelly ill-treating his bullocks punishable under section 62 of the Bombay Act IV of 1890. The second class Magistrate Mr. S. M. Gokhale convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

The District Magistrate was of opinion that the offence under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 was triable by the Magistrate First Class. Mr. Gokhale had not been specially empowered by Government for this purpose. He ought to have referred the case to the Magistrate having powers to try the offence. The conviction and sentence should be set aside as the sentence passed by the Magistrate was illegal. India Act XI of 1890 had been made applicable to the Barsi town and therefore the Magistrate should have tried the case under that Act.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

"In this case the Second Class Magistrate of Barsi convicted the accused, who pleaded guilty, under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act (IV of 1890), and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The District Magistrate has made a reference to this Court recommending that the conviction and sentence should be set aside.

The reference is based firstly on the ground that the Second Class Magistrate had no jurisdiction under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act as he was not specially authorised to try offences under that Section. But we find that the Section is amended by Bombay Act III of 1915 whereby the word 'second' is substituted for the word 'first' in Sub-section 2 of Section 62. The effect of the modification is that the Second Class Magistrate without being specially invested with jurisdiction under the Section would be competent to try offences punishable under that Section. That ground therefore is not sustainable.

The second ground is that the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI. of 1890) has been extended to the Municipal District of Parsi in the Sholapur District and that consequently special provisions such as are contained in Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act cases to have operation in that locality. There again the District Magistrate seems to be mistaken. For sub-section 3 of Section No. 1 of Act XI of 1890 provides that the whole or any part of any other enactment in force in the local area for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall cease to have effect in the local area if the Local Government has by notification in the Official Gazette given a direction to that effect. Sub-section 8 of Section No. 1 authorizes the Government to give such direction, if so minded, and sub-section enables the Government to cancel or vary any notification under Sub-Sections 2 and 3 of Section 1. The only notification that is referred to by the District Magistrate and that we have been able to find, is one under Sub-section 2 extending Act XI of 1890 to the Municipal district of Barsi. But it is not suggested that there has been any notification under Sub-section 3, nor have we been able to find any such notification. Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act, therefore, had not ceased to have operation at Barsi at the date of the offence in question and the trial Court was perfectly competent to make an order under that Section.

We, therefore discharge the rule."

CASE UNDER FACTORY ACT.

JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES.

Vrijwallabdas Jekisondas and another

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

These were criminal applications for revisions against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts of these cases have been already reported in these columns.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

"All these applications were admitted on the question of sentence. Under Section 41 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 if any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act, the occupier and Manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 200. In these cases it has been found that 12 different persons were employed or allowed to work contrary to the provisions of the Act, and in respect of each offence the Manager and occupier have been separately sentenced. The total fine inflicted on both comes to Rs. 300 for each offence; and the argument for the applicants is that under the section the occupier and Manager are jointly and severally liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200. On the other hand it is argued that the occupier and Manager are severally liable under the section to pay the maximum fine laid down in the section. This is a penal section and in my opinion it ought to be construed strictly. The natural interpretation of the clause relating to the penalty seems to be that the occupier and Manager both or either of them can be required to pay a fine which may extend to Rs. 200, but that between the two they cannot be required to pay any sum exceeding Rs. 200 for each offence. It seems to me therefore that the applicants' contention on this point must be allowed.

"It is further urged on behalf of the applicants that the sentences even then would be unduly severe. That contention I have no hesitation in rejecting. It was for the trial Court to inflict appropriate fines having due regard to the circumstances of the case; and subject to the maximum prescribed under the section I am not prepared to hold that the discretion has been improperly exercised.

"The result is that for each offence in all these applications we reeduce the fine, which the occupier, petitioner No. 1, is required to pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. The effect of this modification in the sentences will be that for the employment of 12 different persons, between the occupier and the Manager they will have to pay in all a fine of Rs. 2,400.

"The excess of fine, if paid, should be refunded."

PARTIAL SECURITY FORFEITED.

CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sing Sing a Chinaman, appeared in answer to a notice to show cause why his security Rs. 5,000 for the appearance in Court of Hip Win Chee, an accused in an opium case, should not be confiscated.

Mr. Mahab, pleader, appeared for respondent.

It appears that in November last, Mr. J. Goes, a Customs Preventive officer, had on receipt of certain information searched the s.s. Cashgar bound for China and discovered 337 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 15,000, concealed on board. In connection with that case Hip Win Chee and another Chinaman were charged for illicit possession of opium. The other man was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. But the case against Hip Win Chee was still proceeding when he suddenly disappeared.

The defence was that as the accused had attended the Court for more than nine hearings till the finish of the case the bail-bond had been sufficiently complied with.

The Magistrate held that considering the importance of the case he must direct that two-thirds of the amount of the bond should be forfeited. His worship complemented Mr. Goes on the good work he had done in detecting the case.

CHEATING PUBLIC SERVANT.

A WRITER FINED RS. 250.

Syed Raisat Hussein, a Police Constable working as a writer, under Superintendent Guiles, was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court with forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 50.

It appears that the accused received Rs. 50 from five motor-drivers and issued to them driving licenses under the signature stamp of Mr. Guiles without his knowledge, and misappropriated the amount. The fraud was detected by the Cashier, in the office.

His Worship on the evidence changed the the charges to that of cheating a public servant and to this the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Kotasthane, pleader, on behalf of the accused praying for a lenient punishment said the accused had already suffered sufficiently inasmuch as he had lost his employment and that the accused would make good the misappropriated amount.

His worship sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to suffer five months' hard labour.

A FATAL FALL.

Yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the Coroner and a common jury held an inquest on the body of one Shaik Yacub Faizbux, a Pathan moneylender, aged about fifty-five years. The deceased was living on the third floor of a house at Kamatipura. He was given to drinking and opium eating and was not all right in mind for the last five or six days. Yesterday in the morning he was found lying dead on the chowlk of the house he was living in.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a fall on the ground floor from the third floor of a building but it was not known how he fell.

FATAL QUARREL.

Vithal Sakharam, a Hindu labourer aged about thirty-five, residing at Kamatipura was in the habit of quarrelling with his neighbours when drunk. On Thursday he partook of some country liquor with his nephew Vithal Sonoo and when the liquor began to have effect upon him, began to use abusive language when Raghu, a neighbour, came and remonstrated. The two persons were about to come to blows when two other neighbours seperated them. Raghu then threw a plank at Vithal Sakharam who fell and died instantly on the spot. His body was removed to the morgue when Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, held a post-mortem examination on his body and ascertained that he was an unhealth man with a faulty liver and inflammation of the lungs and that the cause of death was the fracture of his skull.

At an inquest held on his body the jury returned a verdict of death due to the fracture of his skull resulting from his having been struck on the head by a plank thrown at him by Raghu.

UNFORTUNATE WORKMAN.

The Coroner and a jury held another inquest touching the death of Nanka Ramphal, a Hindu workman in the Kasara Power Station, at Mazagaon. Yesterday the deceased went up an iron ladder to attend to the coal conveying machine before the work began, and soon after a thud was heard and the deceased was found lying unconscious on the ground. He was picked up immediately and died before any medical help could be sent for. On an inspection of the ladder made by the Engineering Superintendent of the Power Station it was ascertained that the ladder was in good order. The Superintendent presumed that the deceased might have jumped on one of the rings of the ladder and slipped down.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BANK OF TAIWAN.

The Manager of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., has received mail advices from the Tokyo Office that the Gross Profit for the half year ending 31st December, 1919, with the balance brought forward from last account is Yen 63,973,859.85 of which Yen 60,277,553.55 have been spent for current expenses, interest, etc. Yen 100,000 Bonus, Yen 1,573,000.00 dividend at 10 per cent. Yen 700,000 added to Reserve Fund (which now stands at Yen 7,730,000.00) and Yen 1,323,306.30 have been carried forward to next account.

SUGAR CANE CROP IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 25.

The final forecast of sugar cane crop in the Mysore State for 1919/20 shows that 35,614 acres were under cultivation against 40,475 acres in the last year. The decrease is evidently due to cultivation of food grains instead. The estimated autturn is 3,063,595 mounds against 3,223,401 maunds in the previous year, disclosing a shortage of about 5 per cent only in the output.

The annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India will be held at Mayo Hall from 23rd to 27th August. This association unlike sister organisations in Northern India is not likely to discuss the Hunter Committee's report. (A. P.)

The "Pioneer" understands that Major Norman White I.M.S. has received an important appointment in the Ministry of Health at Home. (A. P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

S S Queda, Prince, Calcutta.
S S Huntsend, Stuart, Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

S S Bankura, Harley, Busreh.
S S Dorrington, Barcham, Middlesbrough.
S S Homayun, Hanneh, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Nairang, Gaddie, Jeddah.
S S Delta, Hetherington, London.
S S China, King, Australia.
S S Sirsa, Winshanby, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Onda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Purnea for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Taroba for Durban, etc.
Steamer British Emperor for Mahomerah.
Steamer Warongo for Aden.

S S Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Huntsend:—The steamer Huntsend, 5,116 tons, Captain C. E. Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with troops.

S S Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain J. H. Harley, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Dorrington Court:—The W & J Graham Coy's steamer Dorrington Court, 3,031 tons, Captain S. C. Barcham, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Nairang: The T. M. Coy's steamer Nairang, 2,897 tons, Captain A. Geddie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with pilgrims.

S S Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Delta, 4,738 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with the outward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 25th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Daru	..Jeddah		..T M & Co
C/R Olympia	..Liverpool	22-6	..Graham & Co
D/E Nairang	..Jeddah	26-6	..T. M. & Co.
D/R Bankura	..Karachi	24-6	..M M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	..N Y Kaisha
Offside			
Syria	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Oruro	.. N F	N F	..A I C S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Lahore	..Calcutta	2-7	..Graham & Co
2 Inverle	.. N F	N F	..J F & Co
4 Chikdata	..Busrah	28-6	..M M & Co
5 Luzon Maru	..Kobe	10-7	..O S Kaisha
7 Tumsier	..Antwerp	4-7	..
15 Lepanto	..Calcutta	29-6	..Venice S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	..Bhawnagar	24-6	.. ..

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ozarda	..Rangoon	N F	..J F & Co
3 Himalaya	..Vadivostock	26-6	..M M & Co
3 Answald	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co
4 Nyanza	..London	30-6	..M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	..Calcutta	21-6	..J F & Co
7 Tunisar	..Antwerp	4-7	..W & A G & Co
8 Moora	..Karachi	1-7	..J F & Co
10 Coconada	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Morodda	..Antwerp	28-6	..M M & Co
13 Ivy	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Kandy	..Suez	N F	..Graham & Co
14 J End Northbrook	N F	N F	..D B Line & Co
16 J End Sandan	N F	N F	..R N & Co
17 H T Palladem	N F	1-6	..D R I M & Co
18 B P Stu. Shuja	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Sirsa	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co
S Kalayan	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallage	.. N F	N F	..Asiatic Pt Co

EXPORTS.

June 25.

S S Nyanza for London:—1 bale woollen carpet, 4 cases cotton carpet, King, King & Co.; 66 cwt. aloes, A. H. Mawji & Co.; 60 casks condiments, S. P. Monekji Poonjaee & Co.; 51 bales cotton, A. Damodherji & Co.; 26 cases bristles, C. N. S. Ginwalla & Co.; 29 cwt. gun, P. Cooverjee & Co.; 10 cwt. dry ginger, M. A. Kayoomet & Co.; 95 cwt. dry ginger, W. Vishnoo; 455 cwt. gagree, C. A. Divecha & Bros.; 403 cwt. cassia flour, Puchcum Stratton & Co.; 540 cwt. myrabollam, E. Mohomad & Co.; 4,100 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Goblonz for Trieste:—250 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 2 cases jarnets, J. M. Soluvoboum.

S S Goblonz for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Forbes Cambell & Co.; 200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, Arturo Boneschi; 30 bales lether boots, Dilsigion Freres Bombay Branch.

S S Junisier for Antwerp: 400 cwt. rape seed, The Bombay Company Ltd.; 1,263 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt. rape seed, Sandy & Co.; 3,200 cwt. bones, Messrs. Croft Mody & Co.

S S Junisier for Hambury:—100 bales hemp, J. A. Begbie & Co.

S S Morwada for Antwerp:—384 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, C. Kursandas & Co.; 110 bales sevary cotton, C. G. Bodmal; 5,400 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Messapotamia for New York:—206 cwt. traganth, E. Nouroji & Co.; 4,564 cwt. sugar, Ralli Bros.; 101 cwt. gum kadaya, E. Nowroji & Co.

S S Morocca for New York:—700 cwt. gum, Rattansee Damjee & Co.; 113 cwt. poppy seed, E. Nowroji & Co.

S S Clympia for Bansolona:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaishu Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co., Ltd.

S S Clympia for Glasgow:—17 cwt. hoops and heads, H. Bilimoria.

S S Clympia for Liverpool:—189 bales cotton, C. Chandulal & Co.; 405 bales cotton, K. Bhaichand & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Clympia for Marsills:—17 bales wool, W. Graham & Co.; 10 bales cow hides, M. Hern.

S S Kanagama Maru for Kobe:—136 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kanagama Maru for Yakkechi:—1,150

S S Kanagama Maru for Hongkong:—8 cwt. ivary, H. Lalji & Co.

IMPORTS.

June 25.

S S Tenshin Maru from Japan, Agents:—Nippon Yousen Kaisha:—406 cases pareclain, 1,039 cases glassware, 1,944 bales cotton goods, 460 cases cotton goods, 9 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases cotton yarn, 26 cases woollen goods, 3 cases essential oil, 76 cases soap, 33 cases rubber, 34 bales paper, 31 cases paper, 111 cases alluminum circle, 8 cases perfumery, 168 cases tea, 5 cases cigaret.

S S Colobaria from Calcutta, Agents:—British India Steam Navigation Company:—1,43,976 bags rice, 525 cases tea, 200 bags Liverpool salt, 1 case sugar, 1 case hardware, 50 bales twills, 22 drums soda, 17 cases tobacco, 50 bags nuts, 4 bales paper, 8 cases carbon, 5 bales wool and cotton.

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MERCURY..The Moderate Priced Car.
COMMER..Unequalled for Lorry Work.
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PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the joint auspices of the BOMBAY Branches of the HOME RULE LEAGUES and the NATIONAL UNION a PUBLIC MEETING will be held TO-DAY, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at MORARJI GOKUL DAS HALL:

To protest against the Hunter Report and the attitude of His Majesty's Government; to demand repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the recall of the Viceroy, and punishment of the Punjab offenders.

PRESIDENT.
Mr. M. A. JINNAH.

SPEAKERS.
Mahatma Gandhi Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ally, Messrs. M. R. Jayaker, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, Drs. Kitchlew and Savarker and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

NOTICE.

CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Under the distinguish Patronage of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of Bombay, The most Rev. Dr. A. SOODIER, S.J., D.D. and His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Daman The most Rev. Dr. S. M. PEREIRA, D.D.
The undersigned beg to inform the Public that arrangements are being made to open shortly a free ward for the poor in connection with the above Hospital. Any subscriptions and donation towards this ward will be accepted with thanks.
J. L. BRITTO,
JOHN MATHEW PEREIRA,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
Nesbit lane, Mazagon.
28

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 26, 1920.

MANDATE OR ANNEXATION?

The scramble for mandates illustrates the real nature which little differs from that of annexations. Were it not for America and President Wilson who made every European statesman and diplomate don the saint's cap for a while, the policy of annexations would have been pursued without stint. To hoodwink America the new system of mandates was invented. As Mr. Andrews pointed out in his article which we published yesterday, the utter hollowness of the new mandatory system needed no further exposure than the recent series of events, especially the squabbles and the cynical debates in Parliament and the French Senate in regard to oil. If there was still any doubt regarding the nature of mandates, it is dispelled by the cynical speech of Mr. Lloyd George on Mr. Asquith's motion on Mesopotamian policy. Very properly did Mr. Asquith point out that the policy pursued by Britain in Mesopotamia contravened the League of Nations, not to speak of the heavy cost involved which Britain does not seem to be too willing to bear. Protests have been raised notably by Lord Islington and the "Times." The better opinion in England is that lured by cotton and oil, England should not commit herself recklessly in Imperialistic enterprises whose cost will have to be reckoned in millions, especially when domestic problems are assuming an acute character. England has her own difficulties and an attempt to extend her territorial responsibilities behind the back of Parliament is justly resented. Mr. Lloyd George, who no longer stands in need of any diplomacy, threw off his mask and openly declared in the course of the debate that it was not the business of the League of Nations to choose the mandatory. The League, he said, could only intervene if the mandate was abused or the people oppressed. The League then, according to him, has nothing to do with the first choice and the victorious Allies can distribute the mandates between themselves. The League would be abandoning its prime function, were it to yield to the new interpretation of its duties made by the Premier. Unless the League is to be but another and glorified edition of the old and condemned alliances, it must choose the mandatory. Mr. Lloyd George would not entrust the League with this power lest it might choose Germany as a mandatory! If the prime movers of the League have so little faith in it, the sooner it is abolished the better will it be. But the world knows too well that the League of Nations now exists only in name.

In Syria, which France has assigned to herself, the people most intimately concerned are also to have no hand in choosing the mandatory. Like dumb-driven cattle, the Arabs are to accept whatever mandatory the three Powers determine upon between themselves. It is doubtful whether even all the Allies have been consulted. The people mandated are not to choose the mandatory; the League has no initiative. The Allies are themselves the judges and they have already occupied the territories most sought after by them. To all intents and purposes, administration is being carried on in Mesopotamia after the Egyptian model. Mesopotamia is under British military occupation; heavy forces are maintained there and the country is overrun by civilian officers. Whatever pretence there may be of consulting the Arab leaders, the system adopted entails virtual, if not formal, annexation. A Baghdad telegram says that "speeches in the nature of a protest against the recent agitation by a political faction in the city were made at a meeting of the Basra Council of Notables" and that a resolution was passed expressing great confidence in the present administration. This may or may not be taken as expressing the general view of the Arabs of Mesopotamia. But the League Covenant lays down that the wishes of the people must be consulted in the selection of the mandatory. Can there ever be a fair and adequate consultation of the people when the country is occupied by the military forces of the Power which is determined on having the mandate? Mr. Lloyd George would not withdraw, because there would be civil war, the usual excuse offered whenever the withdrawal of British forces is pressed from occupied territory. But the Premier himself declared once that Britain was not meant to police the whole world. Mesopotamia never bargained for civilian and military occupation and if this is the sort of freedom the territories said to be liberated from the Turkish dominion are to enjoy, it would be independence with a vengeance indeed! Mr. Lloyd George would not wait for the sanction of the League for another additional reason. If at some future date, the League asks Britain to to accept the mandate, Mesopotamia will have to be re-conquered at a very great expense. Would it not be better then to assume the charge now that Britain is already there?

And, of course, Britain must have Mosul also, because Mosul is necessary for the proper administration of Mesopotamia and because Lord Kitchener considered that the mountains north of Mosul were the strategic boundary of Mesopotamia! And did not Britain for one reason or another promise France 25 per cent. of the oil and smooth all differences regarding the possession of Mosul? Mr. Lloyd George declared that the whole oil property of Mosul would belong to the Arab State subject to the pre-war arrangements of Turkey. British concessionaires need not, however, despair, because whoever may be the figurehead as the ruler of the State, he is not likely to override the wishes of the British High Commissioner. Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to argue that it is not the material advantage accruing from the occupation of Mesopotamia that makes Britain so anxious to hold it but that Britain is inspired by the noble mission of freeing the non-Turkish people from Turkish sway, may be diplomatic, but it will deceive no one. Does not Mr. Lloyd George give himself away by defending the action of his Government on the ground of the Sykes-Picot Agreement—a secret treaty that, if the solemn words of statesmen uttered during the war had any meaning, should be repudiated by every Allied nation which is true to the high purpose of the war? Such seems to be the fondness of affection of Britain for the non-Turkish people that it is unwilling to [illegible] separated from them and probably it will continue to look after them for ever. Though Parliament is blind enough not to realise what all these unauthorised commitments stand for, it will assuredly open its eyes, when the bill of costs is presented! With what high principles did the Allies enter the war and how have they emerged from it? Once the danger was averted, rank Imperialism stepped in and under cover of high-sounding but empty principles, it is satisfying its land-hunger. The war was not fought for this purpose though the victory is being utilised in this questionable manner. It is hopeless to expect that the Allied statesmen will change their policy. It is for the Allied people to assert themselves and see that the war aims are not perverted and that freedom and honest dealings among the nations of the world are duly installed.

DID MR. MONTAGU KNOW OF IT?

Mr. Montagu has been heckled in Parliament concerning the exact state of his knowledge of the Punjab atrocities in view of his December disclaimer when he stated that he knew nothing of the details except what he picked up as any India Office clerk might have done from the daily papers. When pressed he added that although he had numerous important inteviews, including those with Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, he never learnt the details such as "shooting without warning, shooting until exhaustion of ammunition, and the prinoiples on which General Dyer acted which shocked him when he read of them in the papers." Judge Brian once said that it is impossible to know any man's mind "for the Devil himself knoweth not man's thoughts" Let us grant, therefore, that it is impossible to know the exact state of Mr. Montagu's mind; let us grant that he was as ignorant as he pretends; that Sir Sankaran Nair in his first interview talked to him of cakes and ices instead of the reasons for his resignation; that Sir Michael O'Dwyer (as he might no doubt have done) concealed the facts; that the Government of India could not have been interrogated about Jallianwalla Bagh when every corner in England was ringing with the shame of it. But having made every allowance and invented every excuse, there still remain certain facts from which Mr. Montagu cannot escape. It is on record that in June 1919 he was questioned regarding the bombing of civilian crowds from aeroplanes flying at low attitudes. He admitted that "a few bombs" had been dropped. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, shocked to his very depths by this display of callous inhumanity, demanded an assurance that a repetition of this atrocity at least must cease. What did Mr. Montagu, who was so easily shocked by Dyers' principles, say in reply? He did not order the butchery to cease. He was not shocked by it. He simply refused "to interfere with the discretion of the military authorities". If Mr. Montagu had done his duty by India, if he had done his duty by himself he should have stepped in to stop this atrocity. The terrible holocaust consummated by bombing aeroplanes is an infamy and a disgrace. If no other atrocity had been committed but this the responsibility—apart from that of the immediate participants—of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu would be established beyond doubt in the eyes of all humane persons. But the charges levelled against them are too serious, the consequences both for England and for India too dangerous to allow the matter to be left in the air. We demand truth and a stern and righteous judgment, unfaltering reparation and a guarantee of future security; for we care not for the honor of statesmen where the honor of a whole nation is at stake.

Notes of the Day.

Peace on Earth!

The "Saturday Review" thus summarises the results up-to-date of the "war to end war" crowned by the Treaty of Versailles, which reconstructed the world under the auspices of the League of Nations:—

"The Poles and the Ukrainians (or Southern Russians) are at war with the Bolshevists (or Northern Russians). The Georgians in the Caucasus are at war with the Azerbaijan republic. The old Turks are at war with the Turkish Nationalists. The Bolshevists and the Turkish Nationalists under Kemal are at war near Enzeli with the Persians. Everybody in the Caucasus region, is, as usual, at war with the Armenians. The Czecho-Slavs and the Jugo-Slavs are arming. There is great excitement at Buda-Pesth and Belgrade. War between Serbs and Bulgarians, and between Greece and Turkey, seems imminent."

To the above list, which was prepared at the end of May, it is necessary to add the [illegible] Little Russia, which have arisen during the last three weeks; War between Italian and Albanians; war between Turkish Nationalists and the French in Cilicia now suspended; war between the Greeks and the Turkish Nationalists in the hinterland of Smyrna; and the war between the Persian Bolsheviks and the Persian Loyalists. There are also the threatened war between the Russian Bolsheviks and the British in North Persia and the gathering Chino-Japanese storm in the Far East. All these little and great wars and portents can be directly traced to the "impartial" peace treaties drafted at Versailles. It may be asked, what is the League of Nations doing, which was ushered into existence for the special purpose of bringing about the end of all wars and the dawn of peace on earth? According to Messrs. Bonar Law and Lloyd George, however, the time is not yet propitious for the League to make its existence felt. Perhaps, when all these wars have reduced the eastern half of Europe and the western half of Asia into shambles, it would be time for the League to declare that then at last peace—which might be funereal peace—should reign over all these regions.

Mid-Asian Portents.

The cabled report of Reuter's correspondent's interview with M. Venizelos at Bolougne will not be quite intelligible unless it is read along with the reports of the latest developments in Cilicia and the northern sectors of Asia Minor. Though no announcement has yet been made of the French evacuation of Adana, it is extremely probable that the town is now in the occupation of the Turkish Nationalists, as the latest message reports fighting at Mersina, a port about 30 miles to the south-west of Adana and connected by a railway line with it. Two days ago it was announced in Parliament that an armistice had been signed between the French in Cilicia and the Turkish Nationalists. This fact may be taken as a confirmation of the evacuation of Adana and the serious plight of the French troops, who have probably lost all footing on this side of the Cilician coast. Adana is an important station on the Scutari-Konia Baghdad Railway and its loss constitutes a serious menace to Syria and Mesopotamia. But this is not all. On the north, the Turkish Nationalists are reported to have advanced as far as Tarzul, threatening the British position in the Ismid sector. It is not known whether Ismid also has fallen into their hands for if it has then the Allies' position in Asia Minor will be rendered extremely serious as Ismid lies close to Scutari and it strategical importance is as great as that of Adana itself.

Why?

It is, perhaps, the loss of both these strategical points and consequently of the whole railway line between them, traversing Asia Minor from north to south, that M. Venizelos had in view when he stated that "Mustapha Kemal had attacked the Allies at their weakest point," meaning, of course, the railway line. As the situation has undoubtedly assumed a very serious turn for the Allies and as the British and the French, and probably the Italiane also, have their hands full elsewhere, they have called in the aid of the Greeks, who, we have just been told, will be given "a free hand" to deal with the Nationalists in Anatolia. M. Venizelos protests that there is no question of invading Anatolia and that the sole object is to defeat the Turks. But are the the Greeks undertaking the task with no thought of compensation? The Shantung episode is too fresh in the world's mind to ward off apprehensions of a similar kind in other parts of the world. The present portents can only signify that peace in Mid Asia will not dawn for months, if not years, to come and that the travails of the people of this region will have to be continued for an indefinite period. And why? Be cause the Allies, instead of making a just and righteous peace with Turkey, are determined to divide her territory between themselves as "spoils of war."

To the Rescue!

The "Pioneer" publishes what it is pleased to call a "remarkable" letter from an Indian correspondent on the subject of the Punjab disturbances of last year. The letter occupies two and a quarter columns of the journal and since the latter has chosen to bestow high encomiums on the document as coming from "a high caste Hindu who occupies an important executive position in one of the Native States" and since the aim of the writer was to prove that what took place in the Punjab in April of last year was "plain and simple rebellion carefully organised well directed and richly financed," we felt disposed to go through that "remarkable letter", if only to find out whether there was any new evidence, put forth by the correspondent and missed by the Hunter Committee and the entire Criminal Investigation Department of the Government of India, which would establish that there really was a well-organised conspiracy behind and beneath the happenings of last year. But, we have to confess that in spite of the advertisement that the "Pioneer" has chosen to give to the letter, it turns out to be a veritable mountain in labour. Not one shred of evidence is produced by the writer and the whole document is merely a tissue of dogmatic assertions.

Neurotic Nonsence.

The writer signs himself as "one who says what he means" and no doubt, this aptly fits in with the whole tenor of his precious communication. He frankly admits that he was not present at Amritsar when the "rebellion" broke out and there is no evidence in the letter that he ever left his post in the State to pursue his investigations and yet he does not hesitate to declare that there was a deep-laid conspiracy, "well directed and richly financed." No clue is furnished by him either as to the direction or the financing of the conspiracy. It is no use pursuing the writer's incoherent arguments—if dogmatic assertions can be dignified by that designation. The following passages, however, would serve to indicate the nature of the contents of this "remarkable" production:—

It was folly to appoint a committee of enquiry. It was a greater folly to revise the sentences of the courts-martial and grant a general political amnesty, and it would be the greatest folly if any officers who did their duty are sacrificed to satisfy agitators who care more for themselves than for India.

Whatever I have said above I have said with responsibility. I do not disclose my name and address as I do not wish to be the target of the vile, mean, and disgusting vituperation which is showered by the Extremist press these days upon persons who dare to express their thoughts which are not in keeping with those of the Extremist school. This terrorism also prevents respectable people from volunteering their opinion. No good cause could be served by being vilified and so I think my identity should remain undisclosed, at least for the sake of peace.

Anything for a quiet life, as Sam Weller would say! We trust, however, that the "Extremists" whom this high executive official so much dreads, will really leave him to enjoy the peace and obscurity in which he wishes to remain.

Anglo-Indian Hysterics.

We referred the other day to the antics of some of the branches of the European Association in connection with the Hunter Committee's report, but we were not prepared to find that these Associations were so consumed with the hatred of Mr. Montagu that they would extend their dislike to all Jews wherever to be found. But here is a resolution which was adopted the other day by the Dooars Branch of the European Association and communicated to the press:

That it views the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel, a High Commissioner of Palestine, as a fit and proper one and likely to be received with acclamation by the people of Judea, but that it considers, as emphasised in the case of Mr. Montagu that the destinies of the inhabitants of British Colonies and Dominions should be controlled by Britishers, and that the Hebrew element, so inclined to sympathy with Bolshevism, which is forcing its way to the front, in every sphere of European politics, is much to be deplored and is a serious menace to British rule and to civilisation.

The "Englishman" reviewing the latest developments of Anglo-Indian indignation, as manifested in the resolutions of the planters, tells us that the non-official European, "is determined not to be overlooked and, thereafter, trampled upon." We thought it was somebody else, with an enlarged spleen, who had a grievance that he was being trampled upon. However, there is no telling what distorted visions excited brains might not conjure up. Will His Majesty's Government bear in mind the salutary advice given by the Planters about the vile Jew?

Echo of Martial Law.

The "Tribune" publishes the following telegram, which, it understands, has been addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab by the relatives of a martial law prisoner, now in Lahore jail:

"(We) have just learnt with deep pain and extreme anguish that our relative—Martial Law convict, has been mercilessly flogged for a very trivial cause. (The) state of Martial Law prisoners in Lahore Jail (is) extremely miserable. Respectfully request an immediate enquiry into the matter. (We) are putting this complaint (because we) have full faith (in) His Honour's benign and kind disposition. (We) earnestly entreat speedy redress. Our hearts deeply afflicted and extremely aggrieved on learning (that) Martial Law victims, very substantial majority of whom are absolutely innocent, are treated even worse than ordinary criminals."

Our Lahore contemporary, while withholding the name of the prisoner, so as not to prejudice the case, urges that an enquiry by an officer who enjoys the confidence of the public should be held to investigate the complaint. Several of the Punjab leaders who were set free last year have borne testimony to the unnecessarily harsh treatment accorded to Martial Law prisoners of humbler status, whom the found in the Lahore jail. We need hardly say that such treatment ought not to be countenanced and we hope Sir M Maclagan will issue strict orders again its continuance and also institute an impartial enquiry into the allegations made in t telegram.

Women of Islam.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

It is a happy sign that the women Islam are once more reviving the glories of Yarmook and Ajnadeen. their predecessors valiantly restored drooping spirits of Muslim warriors. day Islam is once more fighting a gi tic Yarmook. Once more the spirits of warriors betray signs of flagging in quarters. Once more have Islamic w bravely come forward to share the bu of common responsibilities and restore spirits of their warriors. From India es the news that the Mussulman ladi Agra assembled in a meeting dem of their sons, brothers, and husbands keep firm in their demands for the lafat, and not to shrink from any fice. From Turkey comes a still more couraging news that on Friday last ish women held a mass meeting and ceeded to the Imperial Palace to d that the terms of the Ignominious shall not be accepted. We offer our ble tribute of respect to these daughters of Islam, and feel sure they continue to exercise their p influence over their sons, brother husbands so magnificently the futu Islam is secure. Blessed are they w low, their lead.

PUNJAB ATROCITIS IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED.

DID HE HAVE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE DETAILS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that he received daily telegrams from the Government of India from the beginning of the disturbances in the Punjab to the middle of May, embodying the reports of the Punjab Government. All telegrams except two unimportant ones were communicated to the press. The telegrams did not mention General Dyer by name and only once mentioned him as commanding at Amritsar.

Major Gwynne asked why Mr. Montagu told the House of Commons in December that he knew no details except what he read in the papers.

Mr. Montagu replied that there had been a good deal of misunderstanding in this connection. He was then referring to details given in General Dyer's evidence and published in the newspapers which were not covered by the telegrams.

In answer to a further question by Major Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that he first interviewed Sir Michael O'Dwyer with regard to the outbreaks at Amritsar on June, 30th, 1919, and he interviewed Miss Sherwood on October 7th, 1919.

Major Gwynne asked how Mr. Montagu could say in December that he knew nothing of the details when he had all the details from Sir Michael O'Dwyer, six months previously.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had no information with regard to the details such as "shooting without warning," "shooting until exhaustion of ammunition" and the principles on which General Dyer acted, which shocked him when he read of them in the papers.

Mr. Joynson Hicks asked why Mr. Montagu did not ask for full details from Sir Michael O'Dwyer in June.

Mr. Montagu replied that he could answer that much better in the debate. He had many most important private interviews at the India Office. It was very difficult to recall the exact details a year afterwards but he thought he could satisfy the House that everything he had said was absolutely true.

DISTURBANCES IN PUNJAB AND ELSEWHERE.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF OFFICERS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Replying to Mr. Surtees, Mr. Montagu promised to draw attention of the Government of India to the suggestion that the Government of India should further recognise the services of officers, who assisted in quelling the disturbance in the Punjab and elsewhere in India.

N. W. FRONTIER OPERATIONS

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynson Hicks affirmed that the North-West frontier force has hired considerable mechanical transport at Rs. 115 a vehicle daily. He used that the Mechanical transport service in India should be put upon such a basis that similar extravagance should not recur.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had no information bearing out the statement but he promised to enquire.

QUESTION OF REWARDS FOR SERVICES ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Replying to Captain Brown, Mr. Montagu stated that the recommendations for rewards for services in the Afghan operations last summer were being considered and he hoped to make an announcement shortly.

HARDSHIPS OF CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Col. Yate affirmed that the chaplains in India were suffering hardships owing to the obligation to refund to the army, the war bonus.

Mr. Montagu promised to enquire into the matter.

LEAVE PAY FOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said he hopes that the revised rates of leave pay for the Royal Indian Marine which would operate from July 1st, 1919, would be announced shortly.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S ACTIVITIES.

GREEKS AUTHORISED TO ATTACK.

M. VENIZELOS INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Boulogne.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative M. Venizelos said that taking advantage of the allied inactivity, Mustapha Kemal had attacked the Allies at their weakest point. This situation had ended as the Greeks had been authorised to attack. There was no question of invading Anatolia. The sole object of Greeks was the defeat of the Turks, who were threatening Anatolia.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS ATTACK MERSINA.

FRENCH SHIPS OPEN FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Paris.—The "Temps" states that the Turkish Nationalist forces have attacked Mersina and the French ships in the port have opened fire on the Turks.

ADMINISTRATION OF MESPOT.

HELP OF AGA KHAN INVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m June 25.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the assistance of H. H. the Aga Khan had been invoked in connection with the administration of Mesopotamia.

SERVICES BOXING TOURNAMENT.

BRITAIN BEATS FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

In the first annual British and French Services Boxing Tournament at the Holborn Stadium to-night, Britain beat France by eight matches to three. Prince Henry presented the prizes

WIRELESS STRIKE SITUATION

SHIPINGP IN LIVERPOOL HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

The wireless strike is stationary. The Union announces that practically all shipping in Liverpool is held up. The liner Tunisia, is detained in the dock with eight hundred passengers and no crew. The Merchant Service Guild has decided to support the strikers.

SOVEREIGNTY OF A A LAND ISLANDS.

FINNISH-SWEDISH DISPUTE BEFORE THE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Britain has requested the Council of the League of Nations to deal with the Finnish-Swedish dispute with regard to the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The Council will meet soon to consider the matter.

MONSTER ALUMINIUM AIRSHIP.

TO FLY 65 MILES PER HOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Messrs Vickers Limited, Barrow have completed the new aluminium airship 520 feet long 80 feet high and having seventy feet beam. The gas capacity is a million and a quarter cubic feet. She will be capable of flying four thousand miles at sixty-five miles on hour and she is specially designed for oversea cruises.

OUTBREAKS IN MOSUL AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Ormsby Gore, Mr. Churchill stated that the cause of the recent outbreaks in the Mosul area was not known but they were probably inspired by the young arabs.

HOUSING SCHEME IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

The London County Council has passed the housing estimates providing for the expenditure of six and a half millions. The schemes for the construction of six thousand houses are being proceeded with and the number will be increased to ten thousand during the present financial year.

IRISH SITUATION COMPLICATED.

DIFFICULTIES IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

DEADLOCK BEING CREATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

The troubles in Ireland have been greatly complicated by the situation on the railways. Reports arrive daily of drivers and guards leaving their trains whenever the constabulary or the police attempt to board them. For three days in succession similar occurrence has taken place at the Clough Jordan station while a train with seven hundred passengers was held up yesterday at Golds Cross, Tipperary. The constabulary and the police at first left the trains thus enabling them to proceed. They are now refusing and deadlock is thus being created.

DESPERATE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN LONDONDERRY.

A CATHOLIC COLLEGE BURNT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Correspondents state that, fighting of desperate nature continues in Londonderry. The St. Columba's Catholic College has been attacked by rifle fire. An unsuccesful attempt made on June 20th to burn down the Farran baracks was renewed yesterday when the object was achieved.

SINN FEIN PRESIDENT ON THE SITUATION.

WANTS TO "NEGOTIATE PEACE TREATY" WITH ENGLISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

Mr. Griffiths, Acting President of the Sinn Fein, in the course of an interview said he was ready to discuss the situation with any body, who had the right to speak on behalf of the Irish people. He believed that the Irish Government would accept the proposal that the accredited representatives of the English Government should meet the accredited representatives of the Irish Government in order to attempt to negotiate a Peace Treaty between the two nations.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH TROOPS.

SNIPING SUBSIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m.

Five Sinn Feiners have been killed in Londonderry by machinegun fire which was covering the withdrawal of Protestant residents from the danger zone. A thousand fresh troops are arriving and a destroyer has anchored in the river. The Civil Guard commanded by a priest is protecting the distillery and two pilferers have been flogged. The sniping subsided yesterday evening. Those wounded during the day included a father, son and daughter all shot together.

Several railwaymen at Limerick have been suspended following their refusal to drive a train in which there were a number of police.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN LONDONDERY.

MILITARY REMAINING ONLOOKERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

Correspondents in Londonderry state that the battle continued last night and this morning, the military remaining onlookers. The principal scene of hostilities was Bishop Street, where sniping was incessant.

Hitherto only five wounded have been brought to the hospitals to-day, but many are reported to be lying in streets from which it is impossible to remove them owing to firing. One man was picked up and taken to the hospital on a stretcher by women volunteers.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT

QUESTION OF RAILWAY OPTION TO A BRITISH FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. June 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Briant, M. Harmsworth said that Article Five of the Anglo-Persian Agreement was being carried out as far as the circumstances would permit. Persia had given a British firm the railway option for the continuation of the present Mesopotamian railhead from the frontier to Teheran via Kermanshah and Hamandan. The company's surveyors were at present working in Persia. No preferential treatment would be given to the British subjects in schemes for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN BAGDAD.

PROTEST BY BASRA COUNCIL OF NOTABLES.

THEIR CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, June 24.
Recd. 6-30 a.m. June 25.

Speeches in the nature of a protest against the recent agitation by a political faction in Bagdad were made at a meeting of the Basra Council of Notables. A leading member emphasised the appreciation of the Basra people of the great improvement made by British Government and their confidence that promises regarding measures of self-government would be fulfilled whenever feasible. The other members expressed great confidence in the present administration and their sentiments were embodied in a resolution of the Council.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BERLIN.

DUE TO HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Berlin.—In consequence of high prices, serious rioting has occurred in different towns. The crowds at Osnabrueck plundered the shops. The police were forced to fire, wounding several persons.

The mob at Crefeld backed the market-hall throwing the goods into the street. The police were powerless. The Belgian troops restored order.

The crowds in Frankfort stormed the fruit shops compelling reduction of prices.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONEREFNCE.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Replying to Mr. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that it was intended that India should be represented at the next International Labour Conference. The membership of the League of Nations necessarily entailed expenditure by the countries participating. Membership would be very valuable to India.

ADOPTS 48 HOUR WEEK FOR SHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

Genoa.—The International Labour Conference has adopted by 17 votes to 13 the proposal for a forty-eight hour week on board ship. Representatives of the British Government opposed the proposal and made a statement welcoming it in principle as the standard to be aimed at, but said they were unable to agree to its immediate application on British ships.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

SPECIAL COMMISSION OF EXPERTS TO MEET ON JULY 2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Paris.—The "Matin" states that owing to the failure of the Reparations Commission to decide on the sharing of the German indemnity, the Boulogne conference decided that a special commission composed of one expert each from Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia and Italy would meet in Paris to draw up the proposals which will be submitted to the Conference at Brussels on July 2nd.

GERMAN POLITICAL TANGLE.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m.

Berlin.—After protracted negotiations, the new Fehrenbach Cabinet has practicably been formed, but a serious hitch has arisen at last moment, the Social Democrats refusing to support the vote of confidence in any Government in which the Peoples Party is represented. The Democrats have thereupon passed a resolution that it is impossible negotiations at Spa, with the confidence of Parliament behind it.

AMERICAN PURCHASE OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Washington.—The Government has purchased 1,700,000 ounces of silver at a dollar an ounce.

MESOPOTAMIAN DEBATE

BRITISH PLEDGES TO BE REDEEMED.

ACCEPTANCE OF MANDATE.

JUSTIFIED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons regarding Mesopotamia, Mr. Lloyd George said that having decided to take the mandate for Mesopotamia, we had to hold the country till Government had been established. The moment the mandate was given to Britain, the Government sent for Sir Percy Cox, by far the greatest authority on that part of the world, who had great influence and knowledge and who was one of the ablest servants of the Empire. He hoped that he would be in England in a fortnight or three weeks. The Government was rightly consulting him as regards the best methods of procedure and the Government proposed to take the views of Arab leaders with regard to the best methods of establishing a Government. Sir Percy Cox would take the best advice available with regard to procedure and then return in order to carry out the definite pledge given in November 1918 and repeated with his authority in the proclamation. He would then take the necessary steps to redeem that pledge to the Arabs. In time—he would not say how soon the Mesopotamian State would be self-supporting and prosperous. Nobody imagined that a great force would be kept in Mesopotamia indefinitely. When responsible Arab leaders had been brought into association and a Government had been established, he did not doubt that they would be able to run the State much more cheaply than any foreign State could.

Mr. Ormsby Gore and Mr. Winterton expressed the opinion that the maintenance of a large Indian force in Mesopotamia was the main cause of the difficulties, owing to the Arab's prejudice against Indians. They urged the removal of this force as soon as possible and the formation of a Local Arab Defence Force.

COST OF MESOPOTAMIAN ADVENTURE.

"THE TIMES" APPREHENDS NATIONAL INSOLVENCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

"The Times" in a leader expresses the opinion that excessive taxation and the mutual hostility of Arabs and Indian troops are the real causes of the recent outbreaks. It declares that Lord Kitchener disapproved the whole Mesopotamian adventure, and says that the Asquith Government most peremptorily ordered Sir Mark Sykes not to accept any direct responsibilities within hundreds of miles of Mosul. "The Times" suspends judgment regarding the Arab administration pending details, and says that real point is that apparently troops will remain indefinitely costing the British taxpayer from thirty to forty millions sterling annually. It fears that this will lead to national insolvency.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

Paris.—Pres comments on the decisions reached at Boulogne with regard to disarmament of Germany are generally favourable. The opinion is expressed that they have strengthened Anglo-French bonds.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

In the House of Lords after a protest by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Buckmaster's Divorce Bill passed its third reading by 154 votes to 107. It extends the grounds for divorce, to habitual drunkenness, insanity and desertion for three years. The Bill now goes to the House of Commons.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICE OF COAL.

MINERS CHALLENGE GOVT. STATISTICS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

The miners' delegates attending the Labour Conference at Scarborough considered Government's statistics explaining the increase of fourteen shillings a ton in the retail price of coal. They challenged the accuracy of the Government's figures and declared that the increase was not justified and decided to recommend to the impending Miners Conference to demand a big share of the increase. Probably, the demand will be for five shillings a week.

ARMY COUNCIL AND DYER.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

"The Statesman" publishes the following cable from its correspondent, dated June 20:—

The statement that the Army Council has exonerated General Dyer and ordered his reinstatement is semi-officially declared to be inaccurate. Nevertheless, I understand that it is perfectly true that the Council declares that the findings of the Hunter Commission are *ultra vires*, inasmuch as General Dyer had no legal adviser and that his answers were used against him by the tribunal which wrongfully usurped judicial functions, was improperly constituted and acted unconstitutionally. Apart from this, I understand that General Dyer has been exonerated on the merits of the case, the Council holding that he had no alternative, faced as he was by a grave crisis, but to act with promptness and decision and take drastic measures. The Hunter Commission is blamed for not taking evidence as to the rise and extent of the conspiracy, which was hushed up though its was the crux of the whole matter. It is an open secret that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's revelation that Mr. Montagu possessed full knowledge a year ago has largely influenced the course of events, the Council being unable to understand the Secretary of State's silense. Had the facts been made known it seems certain that the Council for the sake of the honour of the army would have refused to allow General Dyer to be tried by an incompetent tribunal and condemned unheard.

The Army Council's decision places Mr. Montagu in an extremely invidious position. The "Morning Post" asserts that he suppressed the facts in order to secure the passage of the Reforms Bill, which would not have been sanctioned had the details of the Punjab rebellion been publicly known in England. The "Morning Post" urges that Mr. Montagu's resignation is the only course now possible.

BRITISH NATIONAL OR EMPIRE MARKS.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE'S OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 24.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. June 25.

The report of the Departmental Committee with reference to the merchandise marks shows that in absence of an agreement amongst the bulk of traders concerned, the Committee sees grave objection to the institution of the British national or empire mark. The report advocates establishment in foreign countries of trade representatives, empowered to bring proceedings on behalf of the British nationals.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

Malta.—The 'Teutonic' arrived here today crammed with troops but proceeded without embarking the Essex men, owing to lack of accommodation. A special transport will take the Essex battalion on June 25th.

WORLD'S GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

PARKE BEATS JOHNSTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 25.

In the second round of the Worlds Grass Championships at Wimbledon J. C. Parke, defeated Johnston, the American champion 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

SENSATIONAL VICTORIES OF PARKES AND SHIMIDZU.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

Lawn tennis at Wimbledon has hitherto furnished two sensational surprises, the first being Parke's defeat of the American champion, Johnston and the second Shimidzu's victory over Gobert. The result of the Parke-Johnston match was so unexpected that it has thrilled the whole country in view of the forthcoming Davis Cup contest. The match which was witnessed by seven thousand spectators was pregnant with scenes of intense enthusiasm and emotion owing to the brilliant nature of the exchanges. The defeat of Gobert is unquestionably Shimidzu's greatest achievement up to the present. He was steadiness personified and revealed unexpected volleying capabilities. The Loder was brilliant at times, but erratic.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS SINGLES.

SHIMIDZU BEATS GOBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

At Wimbledon to-day in the third round of the Singles, Shimidzu beat French the champion Gobert 6/4; 10/8; 4/6; 2/6; 6/4.

PUNJAB OUTRAGES

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN.

INDIA'S ENEMIES ACTIVE.

The London special correspondent of "The Hindu" wires under date June 21:—

An extremely grave situation is developing through the postponement of the Hunter debate until sometime next week because General Dyer's statement has been not received by the Army Council also because of the Labour Conference at Scarborough. General Dyer's and Sir M. O'Dwyer's friends, Mr. Montagu's enemies and anti-Government forces are all engaged in a violent agitation. The object is a quadruple: the first to save the officials implicated; second to persuade Parliament to take away through the rules shortly expected to be laid on the table the powers given in the Act; third to saddle upon India a larger garrison also more Indian mercenaries; fourth to secure Mr. Montagu's downfall.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, member of Parliament, in his weekly "John Bull" commends General Dyer's deed as splendid brutality committed to save Englishwomen and children from being ravished by dusky natives. He asserts that but for General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer, the Bolshevist aided conspiracy would have succeeded. He uses Mr. Horniman's deportation to create prejudice against Mr. Patel's and the British Committee's propaganda. The article is full of misstatements rousing racial rancour and colour prejudices. It is written by a person thoroughly understanding British psychology and it has the effects of manufacturing sympathy for General Dyer, and O'Dwyer and doing the Indian cause endless harm. Similar articles are constantly appearing in the popular press and therefore the anti-Indian poison is being disseminated broadcast. Even a Liberal newspaper like the "Daily News" giving prominence to statements attempting to defend General Dyer while the "Star" is printing articles giving the impression that a revolution in India is expected in the autumn. The provincial press is taking up that cry. Individual Indians and friendly Britons are doing all they can but their number is small and this not the time for individual effort. I fail to see a sign of organised Indian propaganda. Adequate publicity is not being secured even for Congress cablegrams. What little is appearing from the British Committee is merely helping Mr. Montagu's enemies to carry on a vendetta against him. Mr. Montagu is too clever and entrenched in Government with too large a majority in Parliament to suffer but I fear the agitation will succeed in saving officials implicated and prejudice British public against the concession of autonomy to us.

PROSECUTION OF DYER AND O'DWYER.

NEED FOR HELPING DR. MANIRAM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

"The Independent" understands that Dr. Maniram of Amritsar has decided to prosecute General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the murder of his son Madan Mohan, a boy of 12, at Jallianwalla Bagh. Where the complaint would be filed is not known, but the paper suggests it should be filed before the King's Bench, England. It goes on "That will mean, of course, quite a mint of money, several lakhs. We do not know what Dr. Maniram's private resources are. But whatever that may be, it cannot be regarded by the country as a matter that concerns him alone. If these men are to be prosecuted, it must be accepted as a national affair. We have all along felt the need of some such prosecution, but we did not quite see our way clearly in the matter. The first question was who was to prosecute? Of course, any one can bring a case of this nature in the public interest. But if it were to be a public case then it should have been instituted by some public body like the All-India Congress Committee for instance. The question was very carefully considered by this Committee at Benares last month; and the general feeling was that though a case does lie according to law against these people, it will involve so much expenditure of time, energy and money that other more important work would suffer, if the Congress Committee were to take it up. The Committee therefore decided to simply make an appeal to Parliament and ask it to initiate public proceedings against the officials who had so criminally misused their position and trust. At the same time there was a very strong feeling that if something more could be done, it would be better and the idea of a private prosecution was discussed informally. Now that there is a gentleman who has a very solid grounds of complaint against these Punjab officials, the public ought to lend him all the support it can to bring these men to trial in England."

It concludes:—"We have no doubt that if proper arrangements are made and advantage is taken of the intense feeling in the country roused by the Hunter Report and the decision of the 'Home' Government on it, this money will be forthcoming. We place the services of 'The Independent' unreservedly at the disposal of any responsible organisation that may be set up to help Dr. Maniram in this matter."

HUNTER REPORT.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League and the National Union a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T. at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, to protest against the Hunter Report, to demand the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the recall of the Viceroy, and punishment of the Punjab offenders.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. M. R. Jayaker, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, Drs. Kitchlew Savarker and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will address the meeting.

LATE SIR SHAPURJI,

RS. 6 LAKHS GIVEN AWAY IN HIS MEMORY.

The "Uthamna", or third day's ceremony of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha was performed at his residence at Khetwady, Bombay, yesterday, when again there was a large attendance. Dastur Minocher Jamaspashana officiated at the ceremony, at the conclusion of which he addressed the assembly, referring to the services rendered by the late Sir Shapurji to the Parsi community. He said that during the last ten years the community had lost some of her most illustrious sons, chief among whom were Dadabhoy Navroji and Pherozeshaw Mehta. The community had done these compatriots the honour of including them in that illustrious roll of men whose names were recited in their prayers at such ceremonies. Sir Shapurji, who had given away lakhs of rupees in charity, also richly deserved this honour, and the speaker was sure that Sir Shapurji's name also would be recited in their prayers on all future occasions at such ceremonies.

Different sums, amounting in all to over Rs. 6,000,000, were then given away in memorary of the deceased gentleman by his relations and friends. Chief among these were:—The Andheri Estate and Rs. 4,00,000 out of the deceased's money; Rs. 35,000 by Lady Broacha; Rs. 35,000 by the deceased's sister, Mrs. Dinbai Maneckji Bennet; and Rs. 1,50,000 by his nephews and nieces, Mr. Nanabhoy Khursetji Broacha, Mr. Dadabhoy Khursetji Broacha, Bhikhaiji H. Bennet and Putlibai N. Broacha.

MUNICIPAL STRIKES.

ONE ENDS, THE OTHER CONTINUES.

The Strike of the Municipal Boards Department men continued till yesterday when they submitted a petition formulating their demands. They demanded an increase of four annas *per diem* on their present daily wages which are 12 annas and ten annas six pies, in some cases. It is understood that the Municipal authorities conceded to grant general increase of two annas on their daily wages provided they agreed to accept half day's wages for Sundays. To this proposal the men did not agree and the dispersed after waiting for several hours in front of the Municipal offices. Till now the men were getting a full day's wages for Sundays though they worked half the day usually.

About six hundred workers belonging to the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road Struck work yesterday demanding a general increase of four annas on their daily wages. The men came out of the workshop in a body and assumbled at the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Municipal Offices when a deputation of their representatives waited upon the Commissioner who gracefully agreed to meet their reasonable demands. The men thereupon dispersed and resolved to resume work to-day.

"TIMES" PRESS STRIKE.

The strikers of the "Times" Press collected at the Esplanade in the morning and awaited some reply from the Managing Director till 1 u.m. when they dispersed without any decision.

DISPOSAL OF WAR FUNDS,

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 24.

Balances to the total of about three lakhs remain in Karachi of three war funds, namely the War Relief Fund, Our Day Fund, and the Army Welcome Fund, half the amount being from the last named. The Commissioner Sind, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell has issued a memorandum as to the disposal of these sums and mentioning suggestions from prominent subscribers that the best object both as the memorial of war and as a means of usefulness for soldiers would be a military club and an institute for both European and Indian soldiers with something in nature of a hostel to provide sleeping accomodation for men passing through Karachi including sailors of the Royal Navy or mercantile marine. A joint meeting of the committees of the War Relief Fund and the Army Welcome Fund have approved the Commissioner's proposals and suggestions and have appointed a committee to formulate a scheme.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Royal Society of Arts has awarded medals to Sir William Meyer and Mr. A. Howard for papers.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived in London on June 23.

HUNTER REPORT CONDEMNED

PARSI ASSOCIATION DEMANDS DYER'S PUNISHMENT.

The following telegram has been sent by the Parsi Central Association to the Speaker of the House of Commons:—

The Parsi Central Association condemns the majority report of the Hunter Committee as a most discreditable attempt at screening oppression and crime committed in cold blood; and they demand adequate punishment of General Dyer and others guilty of gross violations of the dictates of justice and humanity. They strongly disapprove of the praise bestowed on Sir Michael O'Dwyer whose administration has proved a misfortune for the Punjab and India alike. The Association submit that Indian feeling will be greatly outraged if Parliament fails to deal adequately with the terrible crimes committed in the Punjab in the name of law and order.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE IN SYDNEY,

ACCORDED MOST MOVING RECEPTION

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

Sydney.—Fetes in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales reached their climax in the gala performance at a theatre which was packed with a brilliant throng. The Prince was given a most moving reception.

The Prince to-day reviewed five divisions of returned Anzacs in the presence of thousands of spectators, including disabled members of the Expeditionary Force.

Speaking at the University, the Prince of Wales emphasised that the work of, universities of the Empire was becoming increasingly important; as political responsibility for Imperial policy and progress became more widely spread.

CONTINUED BOYCOTT OF HUNGARY,

FOOD SITUATION ACCENTUATED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

The boycott of Hungary continues and there is almost a complete stoppage of railway traffic. The anti-Social Democratic railwaymen of Austria are opposing the movement and succeeded in getting one train through, whereupon the railwaymen in Vienna struck, producing a complete stoppage of Austrian goods traffic. Several Hungarian trains with supplies due to Austria have failed to arrive, and it is feared that the boycott will accentuate the adverse food situation in Central Europe. It is pointed out that the harvest in Hungary is comparatively good.

THE POLISH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

Warsaw.—An official communique says that strong enemy attacks have been repulsed with considerable losses between the Dvina and Beresina.

GERMANY'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CONDITIONAL ON FULFILMENT OF TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Newbould, Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany would be invited to become a member of the League of Nations when she showed an earnest desire to carry out her obligations under the Peace Treaty. (Cheers). He felt very strongly that Germany was not making any effort with regard to disarmament.

FRESH FIRES IN SCOTLAND.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

There has been renewed outbreak of forest fires in Scotland. Abernethy Forest is threatened with complete destruction, the blaze extending for fifteen miles. Nethybridge village was saved after desperate efforts the fire reaching to the walls of the gardens. A fire which has not been brought under control is racing in the Blackisle part of Rosshire.

PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., June 26.

Genoa.—The Labour Conference has resolved to urge on the Health Section of the League of Nations, the need for measures for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in seaports.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

The International Congress of the Chambers of Commerce has opened. The agenda includes questions of raw materials, transport, credit and unfair competition. American delegates expressed the opinion that the best means of securing world peace would be the establishment of a commercial league of nations.

SCARBOROUGH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m.

At the Labour Conference at Scarborough, the Tom Shaw M. P. moved lengthy resolution, condemning the Peace Treaty as destructive instead of the constructive and demanding its revision, also recognition of the Russian Soviet and the arresting of the choas in Central Europe.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE RESULT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m.

The following is the result of the Northhamberland Plate:—

Lieutool C. Hopkins's IRISH LAKE 1
Lord Londenderry's DORSET 2
Mrs. H. Whithworth's IRON HAND 3

Ten ran. Won by two lengths, three quarters of length between second and third.

Betting.—7 to 2 against Irish Lake; 8 to 1 Iron Hand; 100 to 8 Dorset.

BARRISTERS AND SINN FEIN COURTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The members of the Irish Bar in Dublin have passed a resolution declaring it to be professional misconduct for a barrister to practice in any Sinn Fein court.

WIRELESS STRIKE SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m.

The Seafarers Joint Council at Liverpool has recommended the wireless operators to return to work, pending joint discussion.

BOLSHEVIK EXCESSES IN ELIZABETHPOL.

LARGE-SCALE MASSACRE OF MOSLEMS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

A "Times" message from Constantinople says, that after carnival of plunder, rape and incendiarism, the Bolsheviks at Elizabethpol in the Caucasus massacred fifteen thousand Moslems.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 26.

Replying to Mr. Tudor Rees, Mr. Lloyd George said that no further steps had been taken with regard to the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, because the Netherlands Government refused to hand him over.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn:—Then this is the finish of the talk of hanging the Kaiser?

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am afraid your friend is not quite safe yet." (Loud laughter).

THE GIRL FROM REC OR'S,

DENNISTONS IN FAICIEL ABSUDITY.

To think that Paul M. Potter could write "Trilby" and also "The Girl from Rector's" is not a difficult matter when one realises the versatility of that American playwright who was born in England at Brighton. Of course his "Trilby" was adapted from Du Maurier's novel. But "The Girl from Rector's" which the Denniston Players gave Bombay at the Excelsior Theatre, is a good farcical comedy which has been witnessed by hundreds of thousands all over the world and it has tickled millions of ribs. It may have been played in India before, but the only clue which the writer possesses, is that Miss Grace Palotta made a great hit in the piece and that fair actress did visit Bombay. Nevertheless there was nothing half hearted in the enjoyment last night. The piece is made to make one laugh and one could not help laughing. There was constancy and spontaneity and the whole production was one of raciness in the extreme. Some of us know of Rector's in Tottenham Court Road, London, but this girl does not come from there. Presumably it is American farce, but the frivolous touch, the piquancy, speciness, yes and one could add riskiness almost takes us to the French theatre or at least reminds us of the French farce. Still grown-ups can take young people to-night and young people can take their elders.

There are four acts in this absurdity and the whole thing grows from a smile to scream, sobering down to a chuckle and terminating with a real old guffaw. The mounting and furnishing, the dresses of the actresses—gowns and millinery all contribute to a bright, merry and hilarious production. The piece teems in witty and yet absurd sayings, but the eye and ear must be well trained to work in unison to catch everything.

Louise Sedane is the girl and Miss Warda Howard made much of it which could only be expected. She is the wife of this man, the lover of that and the intended of yet another and she gets through it all with the greatest of ease. Although Mr. Leo. Kennedy comes next as the big part-taker who takes Loute away from one fellow and then becomes engaged to another girl, there are very many distinctive characters and one can hardly individualise. There were several little character parts and certainly Miss Pressy Preston did amazingly well as Miss Wiggleford as did Mr. W. D. Howard as the professor with his whiskers and without them. Mr. Reginald Wykeham was more honest as an actor than he was as the husband of Mrs. Colonel Tandy and that lady in the person of Miss Valentine Sidny gave a much finished performance. Mr. Harry Neville in a little part, Miss Shirly Huxley as a maid, Mr. Clifton, Miss Florence Chapman, Mr. Vaughan Morgan and Mr. W. Augustine, each did his level best to make the peace enjoyable, which it was.

LAHORE STRIKE LEADER IN KARACHI.

AN INTERRUPTED MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(HYDERABAD (SIND), June 25.

Mr. Kapuria, one of the strike leaders of Lahore and a member of the Chief Delegates' Committee, arrived at Kotri from Sukkar on Tuesday morning. A meeting of railway employees was arranged at a village outside the railway premises. The Station Master, a European Police Sergeant and the Loco. Foreman, with other railway officials, came with a crowd of employees with a drum beating. Mr. Kapuria had worked as assistant station master under Mr. Kotri, Station Master at Lalla Mussa, and so wished him good evening. The Station Master returning the compliment said to one of his companions that he had been his Station Master at Lalla Mussa and that he would show that day that he was still his master. Soon after Mr. Kapuria commenced speaking on the "advantages of the unity of workmen." He was interrupted by one of the crowd starting drum beating. Mr. Kapuria told them that it appeared that they did not want to hear him and if they liked he would stop. But he was told that people wanted to hear him. The drum beating ceased; but within two minutes the drum beating again interrupted the lecturer. Mr. Kapuria said it was clear that they did not want to hear. The Station Master thereupon is reported to have said that he had been speaking what even a child could do and asked him if he had nothing new to speak. Mr. Kapuria replied that he was there only to teach unity at that moment. One of the men then who had come with the officials suddenly besmeared Mr. Kapuria's face and clothes with some oiled cotton waste; and similarly treated Mr. Mulchand, one of the strike leaders of Khanpur, who had accompanied Mr. Kapuria. Some of the men then led and pushed both these gentlemen out of the village. A large number of railway men have been irritated at the treatment given to the strike leaders.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

APPROVED BY MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, June 24.

At yesterday's sitting of the Madras Provincial Conference Mr. Yakub Hassan moved the Khilafat resolution condemning the Turkish peace terms and asking for their revision and urging adoption of non-co-operation in the event of Indian Muslim demands not being conceded. There appears to have been very heated and prolonged discussion in the Subjects Committee a fairly large section of the deligates being opposed to committing the Congress to the non-co-operation part of the resolution.

Mrs. Besant opposed the non-co-operation programme pointing out the consequences of such a step. The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer also opposed the non-co-operation part of the resolution.

Mr. V. Kamdas moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the resolution pending the decision of the Special Congress and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao supported the amendment. However, the original resolution was carried by an over-whelming majority.

The President Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in explaining his position said that after numerous private conversations he has had with friends of all shades of opinion, he felt that non-co-operation was an impracticable thing, but he did not rule the resolution out of order because it was quite in order. There was no question about its constitutionality. It might be the duty of the people if there is no other means to adopt. At the same time he told the audience that non-co-operation should not be active. The forms of non-co-operation had to be carefully examined.

CADETSHIPS AT SANDHURST COLLEGE.

NOMINATED CANDIDATES.

(Associated Press.)

The Associated Press writes:—

The Simla message regarding nomination of cadets at the Royal military college, Sandhurst, issued last night was badly mutilated in transmission and was issued as received. The Telegraph Office have now supplied the necessary corection and the following is the correct text of the message:—

The following five Indian gentlemen have been nominated by the Viceroy for cadetship at Royal Military College Sandhurst and will attend the autumn tests which commences on 1st September 1920. Maung Tun Hla Aung, son of U. May Aung bar-at-law, Rangoon, Sahibzada Muhammad Khirshid son of late Sahibzada Khalil-ul-Rahman, Northwest Frontier Province, Babu Sukumar Sen son of Babu Jogendranath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, Kumar Madhavsinhji son of Chandrasinghji of Jamnagar Sheodate, Singh, son of Thakur Dip Singh, Bikaner.

SALE OF CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP.

CANCELLED BY MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

(Reuter's) Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

The proposed sale of Captain Fryatt's ship, the Brussels has been cancelled by the Ministry of Shipping. It is understood that this decision has been made in deference to the sentiment in favour of the preservation of the ship.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN ASSAM.

IMPORTANT DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June, 25.

An important case in connection with elephant-catching in Assam was heard at Dhubri beginning before a special Judge. The suit was brought by Mr. F. G. Kingsley against the Secretary of State for India for damages to the extent of Rs. 156,000 in respect of certain licences held by him for elephant-catching in 1915-16, and 1917-18. Mr. W. Gregory appeared for the Secretary of State for India and Mr. R. C. Banerjee appeared for Mr. Kingsley. Mr. Banerjee in opening the case protested against the unnecessary waste of time caused by the defendant not being able to produce documents in time. Mr. Banerjee then called Mr. Kingsley who was later subjected to a cross examination by Mr. Gregory extending over three days. Mr. Kingsley stated that in spite of the fact that the Government had leased out to him certain mahals in Goalpara and in Bhutan, they had by their actions so materially interferred with his catching of elephants that he had to bring the present suit. The main points of dispute concern delay in the issuing of passes to enable Mr. Kingsley to go into Bhutan and permits to enable him to send away elephants when he had caught and trained them.

The question of forest fires was also raised and much evidence was given on this subject. A large number of documents were also tendered in evidence. Other witnesses were called by the plaintiff including Mr. Gent, Divisional Forest Officer while the evidence of Sir Henry Farington given on commission was read. Mr. Gregory examined several witnesses including Mr. Blunt, Conservator of Forests and Mr. Milroy as an authority on elephant-catching. The case was adjourned in order to enable the defendant to call another expert witness and will be resumed on July 6th.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association was held at the Viceregal Lodge this evening. The Viceroy presiding, said, last year's hopes that the end of the great war would bring the normal activities of peace had not materialised. The last Afghan war had been followed by a long continued campaign in Waziristan. The Association had done much valuable work in maintaining various depots during the frontier operations and if unfortunately the campaign should continue the activities of this nature would now be gradually curtailed as the army had largely developed its standard with regard to hospital comforts and purchase of supplies. The activities of the Association would hereafter be also directed to the amelioration of the hard lot of the civil population and participation in relief work such as had lately been exhibited at Bombay and Karachi docks and in Calcutta. Concluding the Viceroy welcomed the formation of the Indian Red Cross Society and its affiliation to the International League of Red Cross Society as giving India a definite place in the world organisation.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the Hindu University Fund permit me to call the attention of the public to the glaring fact that the general public of Bombay with the exception of the Marwarees have done next to nothing in order to help and advance the noble cause which the University represents. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya twice came to Bombay and appealed with all the force of his eloquence for funds for the Hindu University but the other rich people of Bombay have turned a deaf year to his appeal. On both these occasions the Marwarees alone carried the honours of the day by contributing very handsomely towards this fund. Only the other day the Marwarees gave Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) to Mahatma Gandhiji on the spot and that was in addition to ten lakhs of rupees which a section of the community had collected for the furtherance of the cause of a conference. Again take for instance the Jhallianwalla Baug Fund or any other charitable fund and you will see that they are always the first in the field to undertake every such burden.

It is a pity that the other rich communities should have, of late, shewn a slight disregard towards such subjects. I hope educated people will not take up luxurious living as a substitute for national service. Money spent after satisfying one's luxurious cravings is waste. Education alone or riches alone can never make up for want of self-sacrifice. Let our educated men and rich men who are rolling in wealth take lead and do something for their country.—Yours etc.,

ARMY RESERVE TO BE STRENGTHENED.

WAR OFFICES' APPEAL.

(Reuter's) Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., June 25.

The "Daily Mail" says that in consequence of the serious view taken by the military authorities of the situation in the Middle and Near East necessitating an increase of fifteen thousand in the army reserve the War Office is issuing an immediate appeal to discharged soldiers to enlist in the reserve.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major W. Ross Stewart, Surgeon, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Lieut. K. Grant, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind from Cotacamund yesterday morning.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN PARIS.

VISIT TO PIERRE LOTI.

MEETING WITH TEWFIK.

PROPAGANDA FORGING AHEAD.

We publish below Mr. Mahomed Ali's letter to Mr. Shaukat Ali dated Paris, May 21:—

My dear Shaukat,

Pierre Lote.

Last week I just referred to our meeting with Pierre Loti, but I did not describe to you what he looked like and what impression was made by him on me.

He was stopping at the Palais d'Orsay Hotel, where Wazir Hasan and I had stopped during our visit in 1913. We were taken up to his room, which was just an ordinary small bedroom, because he told us there was such a great rush in the hotels that he could get nothing else. He was wearing an overcoat, because he had hardly recovered from influenza, and I believe that was the reason why his room was kept closed and was unduly hot; it was also kept dark, the curtains having been drawn. There were only three chairs in the room and he compelled me to take the armchair, on the arm of which our interpreter Monsieur de Waldam—a very nice gentle Frenchman who had been in Turkey up to the age of 10—sat at my special request. Mr. Abul Kasem occupied one chair, and Pierre Loti himself the other, while Hyatt and Syud jumped on to the bed and lay there most comfortably. There was a strong smell of some kind of incense having been burned—whether it was a compliment to influenza or to ourselves I cannot say.,

Pierre Loti was sorry we did not speak any European language other than English. He was so disgusted with British Imperialism—and for good reasons too, whic' I explained in my last letter—that he refused to either talk, hear or read English though, as a Naval Officer, he was bound to know a little of it. He told us that the person who rang him up from our hotel spoke to him in English, and he asked whether the person could or could not speak French, and being assured that the person was French, was quite shocked that a French-woman should speak to Frenchman in Paris in English!

He told us how he loved India, and how beautiful he found her. He was particularly in love with Benares, of which I had read descriptions extracted from his book ever so long ago. Of course we shared the admiration of the Ghat scene, and also our execration of the only unsightly thing there—the iron railway bridge.

He said he had got so disgusted with the ill success of his efforts to get justice done to Turkey, that he had almost vowed not to come out in public. Even then, he writes occasionally, and his last article was headed "The Cynical Imposture", all about so-called Armenian massacres.

He was very unlike Claude Ferrere, whose emotions were very overpowering even for a Frenchman. Pierre Loti is gentle and mild, but an artist even in his reticence.

We told him all about our case, and the people whom we represented, and about the feeling in India. He told us then that he was in communication with an important politician who would probably interpellate in the Chamber of Deputies on th question of the Turkish peace. This must have been Barthou who was formerly Prime Minister, and is now the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee, because the next day Loti sent us an express message saying that Barthou would be very pleased to receive the Delegation. He also promised me to write to General Franchet d'Esperey, who returned more than a month ago from Constantinople where he was Chief of the Allied Commission. He told me that d'Esperey was his own General, and that he had practically been brushed aside by the British General, who was subordinate to him. I was naturally anxious to get at the facts of the case, but Loti did not know the General's address, and wanted us to find it out. This we managed to do just the day that he was leaving Paris for his home at Rochefort near Bordeaux, where he has invited us to spend a few days quietly with h'm. Perhaps he has already written to d'Esperey, but luckily we met at a meeting Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, his Chief of Staff, who knows English fairly well, and he promised to arrange a meeting with the General, which he has done. go to see him to-day at 4 o'clock with Col. Azan as our interpreter, but I am not sure whether the meeting is only for myself or for the whole Delegation: I have written to ask that.

I asked Loti by letter yesterday if he would not give us an article for the "Muslim Outlook"; I do hope he will consent.

We are certainly looking forward to our visit to Rochefort when we have done a lot of work here and deserve a real holiday. But at present it is impossible, and I do not know when we can arrange it.

M. Barthou.

We saw Barthou on the 15th, and had over an hour's interview, in which Syud and I explained the whole case and the whole position. Naturally he was very reticent, but quite sympathetic, and promised to put our case to his Commission on the following Monday and ask them they would give us a hearing. I have not yet heard from him, and will perhaps send a reminder to-morrow.

Tewfik Pasha.

On the previous Friday, as I perhaps wrote in my last letter, Syud and I saw Tewfik Pasha. It is an open secret that the Peace Treaty was wholly unacceptable to the Turkish Delegation, but that was s obvious that I did not even care to put this question to him. The whole question is, whether they would be willing even to consider such an impossible Treaty. There are definite clauses in it which lay the axe to the root of the Khilafat, and as we have repeatedly said, even if the Turks could be made to acquiesce in such an arrangement it would remain as unacceptable as ever to every believing Musulman.

Former President Turkish Senate.

On the following Monday his Excellency Ahmed Riza Bey, formerly President the Turkish Senate, dined with us. W had a long discussion, and I am sorry say it took us two solid hours to make him understand that Turkey's safety lay not in merely doing her duty by herself, but doing her duty by Islam. Of course that is a truism in which he also believed, an yet, as the Arabs complain, nationalism almost everything even with the best of the Turks, and they have no definite ide of the obligations imposed on Turkey by the Khilafat and Islam. This is not to say that the Turks have not been defending Islam all these centuries; that as yo know we all acknowledge; but unfortunately Europe, which is so anxious to turn them out bag and baggage, even from he south-eastern extremity, has taught them to lose the *consciousness* of their obligation to Islam and the Khilafat. I have had long talks more than once with the Heja Delegates, and although they complain of Turkish nationalism, they themselves are reverting to the nationalism which turned the Khilafat into an Arab dynasty and monarchy in the days of the Omayyides.

Egyption Delegates.

We have had another long chat with the Egyptian Delegates too, who doned with us and I am sure they too are inclined to imitate Europe just when Europe wants to punish them for this, the sincerest form of flattery.

A lecture.

On Monday, the 17th, I was invited to lecture before the Comite National d'Etudes on the Islamic aspect of the Turkish settlement, the President of which Committee is Leon Bourgeois, who is also President of the French Delegation in the League of Nations, and of the French Senate. In his absence Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Sorbonne, took the chair. Monsieur de Waldam, as usual, interpreted for me, and as he interpreted me sentence by sentence, I had the opportunity to note how the audience were taking it when it was rendered into French which they could understand. The large room of the Committee in the Palace of Justice (the High Court) was packed, and the audience was quite keen and interested. I believe I made a very good impression, and several people came up after the meeting to make appointments with me. Their discussion was not up to much, being confined for the most part to a few people who were a sort of orientalist, and naturally looked at the matter from a technical and pedagogic point of view. We had the same old problem of the Khilafat being exclusively for the Quraish, and also that question of the Moroccan Kings claiming the Khilafat for themselves. Criticism, which was really not at all relevant, came from Victor Berard, Senator, and publicist; but the man is a prejudiced propagandist and the very heat with which he spoke spoiled his case and created rather a bad impression on the audience, as the President's own comments on his speech clearly showed. Curiously enough, the very first criticism came from Azmi, an Egyptian barrister, who said he could not understand what religious aspect there could l about the question, and that if we had pleaded from the nationalist point of view for Turkey or India or Egypt, he could have understood it. The fellow was absurd even for a nationalist. Badri Bey Maksoudoff, member of the late Duma for Kazan, and a Delegate of the Turco-Tartar movement, completely pulverized him, and also Monsieur Victor Berard. There was no time for a reply, but in four or five minutes I explained the position as regards the Quraish and the Moroccan Khilafat, and also ridiculed friend Azmi and Monsieur Berard. But they have promised me a shorthand report of the meeting, and I will send a written reply to the Committee in detail.

Miss Grace Ellison.

On Tuesday, the 18th, I lunched with Miss Grace Ellison and her uncle Sir Thomas Barclay, the author of a book on "The Tripolitan War and The Disregard of Treaty Obligations." Of course you know Miss Grace Ellison's book, and she confirmed our belief that it was in Kiamil Pasha's family that she had stayed in Turkey. Her book had in a sort of way been suppressed in England because it did not portray the Turk as an inhuman wretch and the Turkish harem as a den of infamy. Miss Ellison is willing to get a popular edition of her book printed, but the publishers want a guarantee of a sale of 20,000 copies at 2s. each. Just now two shillings is less than a rupee in India, and I do not know if we cannot guarantee an Indain sale of 10,000 copies. I am sending you her book, particularly for Chotani Mian, and I want you to consider seriously whether booksellers in India cannot be induced to place an order through your Committee—or at least if your Committee cannot guarantee the sale of ten thousand copies. Although the book is not directly political, it is certainly for that very reason good propaganda. Both Syud and I favour this idea. Please wire if we may guarantee on your behalf ten thousand copies.

I am also expecting a wire from you with regard to the proposal I made in connection with a newspaper.

The Persian Minister.

At this lunch I met Samad Khan Mumtaz-us-Sultanat, the Persian Minister here, who is quite a nice man, and also an American senator Hollis, who was very much impressed and has already given me some introductions, and wants me to take heaps of introductions to America before I leave France. He is a friend also of the President, but has parted company with him on account of his weakness. I think he is in charge of the American military stores which have to be disposed of.

We also met Madame Nourye de Rohozinska, a Turkish lady who is married to a Polish gentleman. She was very intelligent and speaks English very well, and she acted as my interpreter with a Turk, who was in Syria under Jemal Pasha. We had a very interesting discussion and learned a good many things, and I gave them also a good deal of information which ought to prove useful.

On the 19th we were to be received by the Colonial Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, but as the Deputy for French India was still away, they have postponed it for a few days.

A dinner party.

In the evening we had to dinner a party of eminent men of letters and professors, one of whom was Rene Pinon, who is considered to be an authority on Asiatic politics, and lectures in the School of Political Science. He is absolutely pro-Armenian, though he could get no change out of us in the discussion. We had also George Blondel who is a professor and a lecturer in the School and probably also in the college of France. Then there was Professor Eissenman, a lecturer in the Sorbonne, who entirely agrees with us. But the one that may prove most useful is Professor Lichtenberger, who had a great deal to do with French propaganda, and who is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. He is very much interested in Sufism and has many important friends in political circles. The dinner was quite a success, and in this way many important people are coming to know of the justice and strength of our case.

Boulogne.

On Thursday we went to a most interesting place outside Paris—a place called Boulogne, situate on the Seine just outside the Bois de Boulogne Here a philanthropist, who is also something of an artist, has built a number of houses very artistically, of simple structure, and furnished them very simply but beautifully and made a number of gardens, including a Japanese one. The man's name is Kahn, and he is the founder of a "circle of world travellers." Here I saw piles of newspapers neatly arranged, French and English as well. We were brought here by Monsieur Voize who is Secretary of the Comite National d'Etudes. He is a very kindly person and much interested in us. Here we were shown very exclusive cinema films in one house, and were photographed in another by a special process of colour photography, which is the only one that has hitherto proved successful. The bioscope films shown were most interesting. They were mostly notable scenes of the last War—Arras, Lens, Armentieres, Loos, etc., all filmed from an airship. This illustrated very remarkably the success of taking photographs from airships, and I can well understand how difficult it must be for any General to keep his position a secret if airships are hovering above taking films. The colour photographer very kindly showed us on the screen photographs of the Dewan i-Khas and the Pearl Mosque in the Delhi Fort, and also the gardens inside the Fort, and of the Taj at noon, in the afternoon, in the gloaming, twilight, and then in moonlight, and the last was a sunset scene of great magnificence. They are going to take another photograph of myself in Indian costume.

We returned from Boulogne-sur-Seine after a very enjoyable visit by 5-30, though the rain did everything it could to make it a failure. We are going there again, and I am lecturing on the 7th June. But do not get the idea that the visit was meant on our side to be one of pleasure alone. All these are meant to have results as definite as one can expect in the circumstances.

On our return I went with the Maulana to the Society for the Defence of Human Rights, and of the Rights of Citizenship, which seems to be a large and powerful organisation, and after half an hour's discussion with the officiating secretary, we sufficiently impressed him to promise to put our case to-morrow before the Central Council. In all probability they will hear us on the 11th June, and then perhaps a general meeting of the Society will be arranged. In the meantime I am trying to arrange other interviews with important people.

A dinner is being arranged for Saturday, to which may oriental scholars are coming and I have also an appointment for Saturday with de Selves, President of the Foreign Committee of the Senate, whom we may induce to give us a hearing.

In the meantime heaps of newspaper people clamber around us, but the majority are not of much use because they are not sufficiently important, and they all run after our money.

I am not giving you much news that has direct bearing on the peace settlement, because I cannot tell you anything definitely until we have the reply of the Turkish Delegates to the Allies. I have not yet seen the Delegation beyond my two visits, the last in company with Syud, to Tewfik Pasha, though we have met a few secretaries in Paris. The Turks are competent enough to give a reply for themselves, and since our case is not the Turkish case, but the Muslim case, we do not depend upon them, but naturally it is of the utmost importance to know definitely what reply the Turkish Government officially gives to the Allies. However it is no use offering you in a letter my personal guesses, which would be of very little value when you are likely to receive by wire before this letter reaches you the definite decision of Turkey.

Khilafat and Socialism

Longuet is organising for us a large public meeting in the hall of the Society of Savants, and though poor Longuet is in a somewhat bad odour on account of strikes, I do hope our meeting will not be misunderstood in Government circles and that it will be a great success.

I will now say goodbye, as the time has come for me to go down for dinner, where I break my fast at 8-40. Really it is only 7-40 because on account of "summertime" the clock is put ahead by an hour to save daylight; but even 7-40 is no joke. However, it is nothing compared to the terrible fast you must be having in the middle of May in India. We could not see the moon, but trusting to almanacks and a notice from the Woking Mosque, we had our first fast on the 19th, when I took my soup about ten minutes later than my guests, after having delayed them under one pretext or another for about half an hour.

Goodbye, love to all. Thanks for wiring that three thousand pounds have been cabled.

We are doing all we can here, but I still insist on telling you that our real work lies in India.—Yours, ever lovingly.

(Sd.) MAHOMED.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

We publish below some questions and answers in the House of Commons:—

Mr. Asquith (by Private Notice) asked the Leader of the House if he can give any information on the events which are alleged to have taken place in Constantinople?

Mr. Bonar Law: In consequence of th atrocities which have occurred in Anatolia and of the hostile attitude persisted in by the Turkish forces and authorities, His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with their Allies, have been forced to order the Allied authorities in Constantinople to proceed to the occupation of the city.

The general administration of Constantinople will not be taken over, but the Ministers of War and Marine will be occupied, the postal and telegraphic services and navigation on the Bosphorus will be placed under control, and the police will be put under Allied officers.

At the same time, the Turkish Government has been warned that the occupation will continue until the terms of peace are duly executed, and further, that if outrages against the native Christians continue, the terms of peace will be made more severe. Later information shows that the occupation of Constantinople has been effected as proposed, and that only at one point was there any fighting. Two British soldiers have been killed and an officer and three soldiers wounded. One Turkish officer and eight Turks were killed and some others wounded

I'D CELEBRATION IN ALLAHABAD.

MOSLEM PROCESSION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

As enjoined by Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, editor of the "Zamindar," Lahore in his memorable speech of the 4th June, at Allahabad under the auspicies of the local Anzuman Khuddam Watan, the Mussalmans of Allahabad after the Id prayer went out on a procession flying a black flag bearing the inscription "set free Hamid Ahmad and release Maulana Fakhir." The procession amidst shouts of Allah-o-Akbar slowly proceeded towards the residence of Maulana Syed Shah Mohammad Kakhir in Daira Shah Ajmal. The procession was largely attended and presented a very impressive scene. The gentleman at the head of the procession who was walking a few paces ahead was repeating the well-known verse of Mr. Mohammad Ali.

"The slaughter of Husain was in fact the death of Yazid. Islam revives after every Karbala."

The cry of Allah-o-Akbar constantly proceeded and followed the verse. The procession dispersed after reaching from the Idgah to Daira Shah Ajmal.

Mr. Shah Hafiz Alam Amunaidy, the secretary of the Anjuman Khuddam Watan made a very touching speech paying a tribute to the national martyres. In concluding his speech he appealed for the adoption of non-co-operation.

ANGLO-PERSIAN MILITARY COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for Soreign Affairs whether consideration is being given by the Joint Anglo-Persian military commission to the question of the formation of a naval force on the Caspian Sea.

The Additional Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood): The point is under consideration.

PEACE TREATIES—ARAB KINGDOM (PALESTINE).

Colonel Newman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is under the terms of the Peace Treaty, Palestine, including Jerusalem, has been assigned to the Arab Kingdom which is in course of erection.

Sir H. Greenwood: The answer is in the native.—"India."

BEST DAY FOR ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL.

VIEW OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

During the last month the Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the report of the meeting between the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Among other matters, the question of the day of the arrival in Bombay of the English mail steamer was discussed at this interview. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber strongly endorse the opinion expressed by Bombay, namely that Friday is by far the most convenient day for the arrival of the mail steamer. For some time prior to the war it had been the practice for the steamer to reach Bombay on Friday, and it followed that the English mail was delivered in Calcutta on Sunday. Experience showed this to be an entirely suitable arrangement both for the general public and for the commercial community. It's resumption seems therefore to be very desirable as far as the limited number of fast mail steamers now available will permit. In putting these considerations before the Director-General in a letter dated 8th June, the Committee suggested, that on those occasions when the steamer cannot reach Bombay by Friday, there should be no question of slowing down in order to avoid for example Sunday arrival. The steamer should reach Bombay at the earliest possible moment and the postal staff should be sufficiently large to enable the mail to be promptly handled without putting any unreasonable strain upon the men, now that business conditions are tending to the normal approximately. It is, the Committee think, of the highest importance that regularity and promptitude should be reintroduced into the mail services.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

The position of trade in tanned hides has also engaged the attention of the Committee of the Chamber during the past month. Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association invited them to support certain resolutions adopted by that body at the annual meeting referred to in the preceding paragraph. These resolutions were to the effect that the export of tanned skins and hides should be discontinued for fixed periods that at London auctions Madras tanned hides be restricted to 1,00,000 at each auction, that beginning with May sales of skins and hides should not be sold below a certain level of price, and that from 1st May 1920 no hides should be soaked for tanning purposes. The Committee consulted the Northern India Tanners' Federation with reference to these resolutions. The Federation was not however prepared to support the proposed restrictions of shipments on tanning and with this view the Committee agreed. They informed the Southern India Association accordingly.

FIGHTING IN THE FRONTIER

ENGAGEMENTS WITH RAIDING GANGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The following communiqué dated 24th June is issued:—

Waziristan:—On June 10th a party of line of communication troops engaged a raiding gang of Mahsuds near Palosina, north-west of Jandola. The raiders were driven off. We had eight casualties. Several Waran Wazir raiding gangs are reported to have set for the Zhob.

Baluchistan:—On June 17th a moveable column from Fort Sandeman engaged a party of about eighty raiders, mostly Takar outlaws near Shidhalu, thirty-two miles south-west of Fort Sandeman. The column encountered a large party estimated at two hundred and fifty strong about fifteen miles from the latter place. A fight ensued in which the tribesmen are reported to have suffered at least fifteen casualties. Our casualties in both engagements were eleven.

SHIKARPUR CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, June 23.

A public meeting was called to form a citizens' association at Shikarpur. The objects of the association were explained to the people. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers of the association for one year:—Diwan Vishindas S. Jethmalani, president; Seth Ghanshamdas Narsindas Rajpal, chairman, managing committee; Mr. Balwantsingh Lokram, secretary; and Mr. Ramchand M.A., joint secretary.

The objects of the association are to look after sanitation and other needs of the city. It is hoped that the municipality will encourage the association and help for its success.

REFORM ACT AND ELECTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MURBAD June 21.

A general meeting of the residents of all the villages in Murbad Taluka (Thana District) was held some time back at Newalpada under the presidentship of Mr. Ganpat Khandoji Patil Sirkhot of Dhasai. The rights gained by Indians by the Reform Act were fully explained to those present and Sub-committees were appointed for different places in the taluka to carry out the object of the Act in exercising the right of giving votes in the Election of members of the new council in conformity with the rules laid down in the said Act.

The meeting further resolved that the Superintendent of the coming census be requested to enlist the "Kulambis and Marathas" under one heading as "Marathas" and not in two classes as heretofore.

Lastly the meeting resolved that Mr. Shanker Jayaramrao Zunjarrao, President, Taluka Local Board of Murbad, be requested to stand as a candidate for the new legislative council on behalf of the Marathas in the Thana District.

EAST AFRICA.

LAND GRANTS AND LABOUR.

In mail week Colonel Wedgwood asked in the House of Commons, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been called to a resolution of Indians in British East Africa protesting against the flogging of Indian prisoners in local gaols by order of the superintendents of prisons; and whether His Majesty's Government will give orders that this method of maintaining discipline in East African prisons shall be abolished.

The Hon. Member also asked the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the practice of the local governments of East Africa in imposing restrictions upon the sale and mortgage of land between European and British-Indian subjects causes hardship and ill-feeling among the Indians of East Africa; and whether His Majesty's Government will request the local governments of East Africa to remove all such restrictions.

The following questions appeared on the Order Paper for non-oral answer:—

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether Indian soldiers who served in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa are receiving grants of land from the East African local Governments in the same way as the British soldiers of European descent; if not, whether His Majesty's Government will instruct the East African authorities to do so, in view of the resentment which is caused among the Indians by the differential treatment of British white troops and Indian soldiers who fought side by side in the same campaign; (2) whether he is aware that resentment is caused among the Indians in East Africa by the omission on the part of the Government of East Africa to appoint any Indian member on the British East Africa Economic Commission and by those parts of Commission's Report which affect the Indian community; and whether His Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of appointing another commission with at least one Indian member to safeguard the interests of the Indians in East Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I will answer these four questions together. The matters dealt with in the hon. and gallant Member's four questions, including that addressed to the Secretary of State for India, are included in the Resolutions adopted by the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress in November last. These Resolutions, and the position of Indians generally in East Africa, will be discussed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on arrival in England, with the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, who is remaining in England for the purpose. In circumstances, I am not in a position to make any statement on the points raised in the questions.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will this discussion include a representative of the India Office, preferably the Secretary of State?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I have no doubt the Secretary of State for the Colonies will consult him.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: Will the hon. and gallant gentleman convey to the Colony in question the views of the Colonial Office on the question of flogging

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: I am not prepared to do that.

Mr. Spoor asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether a Government Commission on Native Labour sat in British East Africa in 1912-13; whether the hon. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs, gave evidence showing that labour recruited through the native chiefs was in practice compulsory labour; whether it is the policy of His Majesty's Government now to introduce compulsory labour in British East Africa; if not, whether the Governor's instructions to Provincial and District Commissioners, that the onus of finding labour was to be put on native chiefs and elders, will now be withdrawn; (2) whether the Governor of British East Africa has issued instructions to Provincial and District Commissioners to inform native chiefs and elders that it is part of their duty to advise and encourage young men in their areas to go out and work on plantations; whether any such duty has been imposed by law on native chiefs and elders; if not, on what authority the Governor's statement was made: on what authority reports are called for on any headman who is impervious to His Excellency's wishes; and what is the nature of the action which the Governor proposes to take against any such headman.

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: As I informed the hon. Member on February 23, the whole question of native labour in East Africa, including the issue raised by the administrative circular to which the hon. Member refers, will be discussed with Sir E. Northey by the Secretary of State on his return.

Colonel Wedgwood: That circular has not yet been received?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: No.—"India."

COTTON-GROWING IN THE EAST.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23.

Recd. 6-30 a.m. June 25.

At a meeting of the British Cotton growing Association in Manchester to-day a report was read pointing out the immense possibilities of cotton-growing in Mesopotamia.

Mr. B. Crapper one of the delegation which visited Mesopotamia said he was convinced that cotton-growing there would yield adequate return. There was also room for enormous development in the Punjab while Sudan was an Eldorado. He urged that the Association should aim at producing eight-hundred thousand bales per annum.

LESSON OF HUNTER REPORT.

"MARCH UNDER CONGRESS FLAG."

MR. S. IYENGER'S ADVICE.

The following are extracts from the presidential speech of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at the Madras Provincial Conference held at Tinnevelly on the 21st instant.

The Congress is the most popular and considerable and the most representative and influential All-India Political organisation. We are to-day what we are only because of the Congress and every future political advance of ours can be achieved by it only. Therefore all patriotic Indians must band themselves together and march under the Congress flag for the purpose of securing to India the greatest possible advantage from the Reforms. Most of you will agree I hope that there is no room for for two or three rival parties of Indians if all them are to be patriotic and to be Congressmen and that a united political front is the greatest necessity of the day. Differences of opinion there can be, only occasionally or in minor matters. How can any sections of Indians who stand out of the congress hope to build a Political democracy? How can they who do not desire to be part and parcel of that democracy hope to lead it? How can they who do not attempt to lead it hope to serve the country in any real sense? How can they who place co-operation with the bureaucracy in the forefront of their programme be held to be true Congressmen competent to work the Reform Act to the fullest advantage? The ideals of Congress are ideals of equality and justice to all the communities in India. Congressmen can co-operate with the non-responsible half of the Government only in a spirit of business independence and on a footing of perfect equality and not in a spirit of subordination nor merely for the purpose of co-operation. And they can co-operate only if and when there is sufficient response.

MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

As regards the administration of Martial Law orders some of which I am sure and European opinion should equally have been unanimous. The saddest feature of the Punjab tragedy is that it has not roused the indignation of Englishmen in India against those orders and excesses which offend against every canon of civilised government and which—this is far more important—equally offend against every canon of Christianity. "The Times of India" and the few Englishmen that agree with it are hardly able to raise their voice much less to lead English opinion in India. English journalism neither in India nor in England ought to take a racial or political line in such a matter which goes to the foundations of the highest religion and morality and in fact of elementary humanity. The tale of martial Law orders some of which I am afraid were considered at the time, amusing and delightfully original, rouses our deepest indignation. Foremost was the infamous crawling order inflicted upon persons who had no connection with the crime for which it was supposed to be a discipline. It was clearly intended to humiliate Indians as a people and was worthy of pre-historic ages. There was the flogging of people in the streets and other places and it was inflicted for contravention of the curfew order, for failure to salaam a commissioned officer, for disrespect to European, for refusal to sell milk, etc. Then we have the brain waves of Lt.-Col. Johnson who was for instance responsible for 1,000 students being made to walk 15 miles a day in the heat of a fierce sun for many days. Students and professors of a college were interned for 30 hours. Many students had to attend roll call 4 times a day. Indians were required to alight from conveyances and to salaam European officers. Convicted prisoners had to salaam by touching the ground with their forehead. The cruelly heavy sentences imposed by the Martial Law tribunals, the orders against the employment of outside counsel, arresting persons and not bringing them to trial, the firing from armoured trains, bombing from aeroplanes and above all the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre call for condign punishment of all those who were responsible for such administration. A single admission from the Secretary of States's despatch which contains the opinion of the Government in England is enough fully to justify our demand. "The instances cited by the Committee gave justifiable grounds for the assertion that the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab was marred by a spirit which prmopted not generally but unfortunately not uncommonly the enforcement of punishment and orders calculated if not intended to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasion to injustice and to flout the standards of propriety and humanity which the inhabitants not only of India in particular but of the civilised world in general have a right to demand of those set in authority over them." The inhuman conduct of General Dyer at the Jallianwalla Bagh has horrified the whole of India and has produced deep resentment in the people. As the minority report points out he had not as he now pretends to take a quick decision on sudden emergency. After he heard of the meeting he had four hours to think before he started to go to Jallianwallah. He took half an hour to reach there and he arrived there with his mind already made up as to the action he was going to take. This valarous general "selected for condign punishment an unarmed crowd which when he inflicted it had committed no act of violence, had made no attempt to oppose him by force and many members of which must have been unaware that they were disobeying his command." He fired and continued to fire on the unarmed mob not to disperse it but to produce a widespread moral effect throughout the Punjab and he admits that it was quite possible to have dispersed the crowd without firing. We must accept the opinion of the man on the spot with the full knowledge of all the circumstances in preference to the view of Lord Hunter and his colleagues which apparently is founded upon some occult information, that the crowd could not have been dispersed without firing. The Government in England says that General Dyer's action at Jallianwalla was in complete violation of the principle of using the minimum force necessary. He would, if he could, have used armoured cars and he neglected the elementary duty of giving medical assistance to the dying and wounded. None can state the case against him better than he himself did and he stated it deliberately and cynically months after the incident. No plea of insanity ha sbeen set up by him or for him. In these circumstances as Mr. Srinivasa Sastri the distinguished moderate says "To consider infamy of this description, sufficiently punished by the removal of the Indian command was to mock justice, outrage Indian sentiment and condone brutality." The case against Sir Michael O'Dwyer who gave unqualified approval to the action at Jallianwalla Bagh hardly less strong and we know also that for a long time no attempt was made by the Punjab Government to ascertain the casualties. He is responsible for the whole maladministration and ought to have been exemplarily dealt with. Instead the weakness of the Government is shown by paying a glowing tribute to him. And the utmost word of censure is he is not immune from criticism. Was it for this that the mountains of Scotland and of India laboured and we were asked by Lord Sinha to be patience sitting on a monument?? The report of the Majority of the Hunter Committee and the despatch of the Secretary of State betray a great tenderness towards the very persons who were responsible for all the cruelties and excesses in the Punjab and the words 'unfortunate,' 'injudicious' and 'imprudent' are the strongest words that the late Solicitor-General of Scotland and now Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland and his majority could employ. Nor can we agree with the opinion expressed by the majority that the Satyagraha movement was responsible for the excesses committed by the mob. Apparently the minority agree with the majority on this point to a certain extent though they admit that the disorders that took place in the Punjab cannot be attributed to the active presentation of the Satyagraha doctrine by organisations working in the province itself.

VICEROY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is impossible to acquit the Viceroy of serious responsibility and blame. For the Viceroy to sanction the administration of Martial Law for a length of time and neither to take the trouble of personal investigation nor to send to the Punjab or to listen to the protest of a colleague like Sir Sankaran Nair who felt eventually bound to resign and to leave everything to a man like Sir Michael O'Dwyer with a full knowledge of his views and performance as exhibited in the Indian Legislative Council is in effect to abdicate the high position and responsibility of a Viceroy on an occasion of the gravest crisis. To say that the Viceroy remitted some money for the relief of the Punjab sufferers is hardly an extenuation. To say that if he had gone into the Punjab to see things for himself, he would have been made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer responsible for the administration and the forces of disorder would have received encouragement leading to grave consequences is if I understand it aright complimentary neither to the ability and judgment of Lord Chelmsford nor to the intelligence of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's audience. On the other hand, Mr. Natarajan the truest and justest of moderates has admirably dealt with the question and holds the Viceroy to be responsible.

LESSON FROM THE HUNTER REPORT

The Indian public ought I think to draw one much-needed lesson from the report of the Rowlatt Committee and the Hunter Committee and other committees. No committee or commission on any critical question of administration or of policy touching India or relating to the conduct of authorities or officials in India should consist of a majority of Europeans or officials whether Indian or English Commissions and committees should either be appointed by the Indian Legislature or if appointed by Government here or in England should have an unofficial Indian majority and be presided over by an official Indian or by a member of the House of Commons. I have on this occasion confined myself to the Report of the Hunter Committee. But the report of the Congress Sub-Committee has now been translated into the vernacular and ought to be in the hands of every Indian and it materially supplements the official report. It reveals an additional tale of brutality and horror which you must read and judge for yourselves. The sub-committee was presided over by Mr. Gandhi whose name is a guarantee for truth, justice and mercy and was based on the statements of persons who were cross-examined and who were entitled to credit. The minority report admits that the evidence before the Hunter Committee was in the main that of officials whose own acts were under investigation, and there was practically no non-official evidence. In spite of that even the carefully worded majority report send a thrill of horror and rouses our indignation. How much better would it have been if a committee had been properly constituted. I cannot understand why the view of the minority that there was no justification for Martial Law was not accepted by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State. Sir C. Setalvad is a very able lawyer and a consistent moderate and he strongly differed from Mr. Gandhi as to Satyagraha. He and his colleagues were I suppose entitled to as much respect as Lord Hunter and his colleagues. In such a matter it is not a case of counting heads. All classes of Englishmen in England must be made to realise the enormity of the Punjab tragedy and the helplessness of a people to give courageously and in detail evidence after a protracted Martial Law regime and the nominal character of the punishments proposed by the Secretary of States's despatch which are neither just nor gratifying to Indian intelligence and self-respect. What Mr. Montagu, should get the Government in England to pronounce on the report without publishing it beforehand may be very clever. A transparent device of that description will please no party and will not prevent or minimise agitation. India expect England to do her duty. It is to be hoped that the Christian conscience of England and the principles of liberalism and democracy which made her what she will compel Englishmen in England to put aside any feeling of racial pride or racial partiality and to do complete justice in this matter as if the Punjab was an English County and Martial Law was proclaimed and administered there to Englishmen precisely as it was in the Punjab. They must realise that the Punjab maladministration was but a symptom of a growing disease and take proper steps to check it forthwith. No Englishman who reads the Congress Committee's report will believe and no Englishman who reads the majority report even can seriously believe the fable that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and Col. Johnson saved either the Punjab or India or the Empire. They were not men who could save or build empires but were men who could and did shake an empire to its roots. Brother delegates, we must keep up a strong and steady agitation in England on this question so that the guilty may be adequately punished.

KHILAFAT.

Yet another most important question is that of the Khilafat. The Muhammadans in India feel and feel very strongly that the Khilafat is a part of their religious tenets and beliefs and that the Turkish peace terms unduly interfere with the Khilafat. Mr. Lloyd George gave pledge in consultation with the Allies as follows:—"Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which prominently Turkish in race. This is a plain English sentence and is not the language of the Delphic oracle. The peace terms now published are plainly in violation of the Premier's pledge to concede to the Turks the sovereignty over the two areas of the Premier's pledge to concede to the Turks the principle of nationality. In these circumstances Muhammadans have a just and legitimate grievance and they feel strongly that the British Government as the predominant partner of the alliance can modify the peace terms in such a way as not to interfere with the religious beliefs of Muhammadans as to the integrity of the Khilafat. Hindus of all schools have loyally supported this claim of the Indian Muhammadans. The Hindu-Muslim friendship for which the late Mr. Gokhale and his greater disciple Mr. Gandhi have unremittingly striven is a jewel beyond praise which all are bound to guard. I have no doubt that our Muhammadan brethren will have the active and whole-hearted support of the Hindus in their efforts to secure the recognition of the Khilafat. The note of the Government of India admits that Muhammadans are vitally interested in the question and that the sentiments of that great community have to be consulted. They form a large and important portion of His Majesty's subjects and have remained throughout the war absolutely loyal to the British Government and have rendered valuable help in various ways. The Congress last year passed a resolution most earnestly appealing to and urging upon His Majesty's Government to settle the Turkish question in accordance with the just and legitimate sentiments of Indian Mussalmans and the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister. The Muhammadan community insists upon the Khilafat only for religious and not for any temporal reasons. Indifference to Turkish aspirations due to ignorance on the part of some leading statesmen in England and in other Allied countries has we believe been responsible for the injustice done by the Peace Conference to Islam An energetic and extensive propaganda in France, Italy and the United States, and the active help of the Government in England can appreciably modify the peace terms to the satisfaction of our Mahomedan brethren. It does not appear that Mahomedan opinion is fairly unanimous as to what exact steps or what form of agitation should now be adopted. As the question primarily concerns Mahomedans and as it is not desirable that Hindus should take sides with one section or another of Mahomedans in this matter, the Muslim league must meet and decide as to any special form of support which Mahomedans as a whole require from their Hindu brethren. Mr. Gandhi has, in addition to the usual methods of agitation suggested non-co-operation in one form or another. This question being one of exceptional gravity and affecting the whole of India has been referred by the All-India Congress Committee to a special session of the Congress which is shortly to meet for the purpose and which I am sure will consider all the pros and cons. I shall not at this stage express my opinion on this controversial question as I hold the view that Congress organisations and congressmen as such cannot come to any final decision now but must await the decision of the special Congress as to the appropriate and effective procedure to be adopted.

LABOUR.

Last but not least the problems of labour in an age of phenomenally high prices and of reconstruction and when labour is fast becoming international require our most sympathetic and serious consideration. Organisations of labour should we encouraged with out any arriere pensee as they are the only effective means of enabling labour to raise its standard of existence to a juster level than obtains at present. It is the easiest self-acting method of relieving poverty which is so acute in our Province. At the same time leaders of labour and labour organisations must always fully realise that the conditions in India which remains still agricultural are not so desperately acute as those in England where highly organised capital is always hostile to labour and that though strikes in season may be necessary or justifiable their frequent or unreasonable employment will particularly in this Province prevent or retard an extensife industrial development without which labour itself cannot prosper. This caution however is not, I believe, needed in this Province where Indian labour has so far resorted to strikes mainly because it has felt them to be necessary to procure just economic improvement. The labour organisations in Madras have acquitted themselves on the whole creditably. They have been ably and wisely led and are entitled to the warmest support of the public.

We must aim at securing for the labouring classes a fair share of the fruits of labour, a fair minimum wage, reasonable hours of work and housing provisions. Legislation for these as well as for adjusting conflicts between labour and capital must be undertaken without delay.

TINNEVELLY, June 24.

PANDIT JAGAT NARAIN.

LORD SYDENHAM'S QUESTIONS IN LORDS,

The following are questions and answers in the House of Lords, re-Pandit Jagat Narain:—

Lord Sydenham: My Lords, I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for India:—(1) Whether, in September, 1917, Pandit Jagat Narai made a violent public attack upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who, he stated, had interned 7,000 people a year ago; (2) whether, from the beginning of the war to this date, only 2,000 persons had been dealt with, while in the year referred to by the Pandit only 20 persons were interned in jail, 21 were restricted to their villages, and 803 were released from restrictions or jail; (3) whether the Government of the United Provinces replied to a protest from the Government of the Punjab, that the Pandit expressed regret for his misstatements; (4) whether the Secretary of State was aware of these circumstances when the Pandit was appointed a member of the Hunter Commission to pass judgment upon the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (the Earl of Crawford): My Lords, in reply I have to inform the noble Lord (1) that the Secretary of State for India was informed at the time that such a speech as that referred to by the noble Lord was made, but has never had any positive information who the speaker was; (2) the facts are that the total number of persons dealt with in the Punjab under the Defence of India Rules and under the Ingress into Indian Ordinance is just under 2,500. No figures are available for 1917, but in April 1918, there were stated to be in the Punjab twenty-nine men interned in jail under the Ingress into India Ordinance, and about 400 under that Ordinance and 84 under the Defence of India Rules restricted in their domicile. A total of 722 had been released up to that date; (3) the report from which the Secretary of State got his information of the nature of the speech referred to adds that the speaker expressed his regret when the accuracy of the speech was challenged and offered to acknowledge the mistake publicly; (4) the appointment of Pandit Jagat Narain was decided after consultation between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and I do not think that the Pandit was identified with the highly inaccurate speech cited by the noble Lord, nor can I speak positively as to the identification.

INDIAN STUDENT'S AND VERNACULARS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While lecturing on 'National Education' in 1906, Lok. Tilak had said: "The second thing that we will do, will be to lighten the load of the study of foreign languages." By long and wearisome efforts, the University as been compelled to change its attitude by slow degrees and to present an appearance of working on the above lines. The important resolution recently passed bears testimony to this. Yet the resolution proposes to work half-way. A student, who leaves his vernacular in matric will seldom look to it after two years of complete separation from it. I have seen that the students do not even know of such a resolution having been passed. If by chance one student inquires of another, if he is going to take vernaculars for B.A. he laughs outright and gives a point-blank answer, "you don't expect that I want to fail in the examination? What a mad idea!"

In this case it is the duty of the elders to encourage students to take up vernaculars. The authorities must take the trouble to see that the students are informed of the new boice before them. It is the students, who are to work out the spirit of the resolution, which is passed after such a long fight. The students must become conscious of their duty and do the needful. We do not expect the unwilling authorities to do what is a clear duty imposed upon students.

I hope everyone appearing for B.A. in 1922, with languages, will try to take up the vernaculars.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. DANGE.

"Young Collegiate, Office,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, June 22.

A regrettable incident occurred on the Calcutta Football Clubs ground after a match between Calcutta and the Aryans yesterday. The ground was invaded and while attempting to keep the crowd back Mr. Clayton was brutally assaulted. He was attended medically in the Calcutta Club's tent and was then taken home.—A.P., June 25.

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Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 13 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines was examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gander, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

NEW SPECIMENS EXHIBITED.

A meeting of members and their friends was held at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, on Thursday evening when Mr. John Wallace, presided.

The election of the following 41 new members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. M. Vinayak Rao, Calcutta; Mr. H. B. Moore, Bombay; Mr. E. C. Reid, Bombay; Mr. K. J. Nicholson, Bombay; Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Bombay; Major W. B. Trevenen, Poona; Lt.-Col. H. G. F. Stallard, R.A.M.C., Bombay; Mr. H. R. Morrison, Assam; Major L. Mason, M.C., I.F.S., Hoshangabad; Major L. T. Raikes, D.S.O., R.F.A., Belgaum; Capt. W. L. C. Brodrick, Bangalore; Major W. S. Stafford, Nasik; Mr. J. Riley O'Brien, Bombay; Mr. E. H. N. Gill, Allahabad, U.P.; Mr. G. S. Anderson, Ceylon; Mrs. W. J. Segar, Dharwar; Mr. T. Farley, Balipara; Mr. C. R. Pawsey, I.C.S., Assam; Mr. H. L. Birley, Assam; Mr. F. A. C. Munns, Bihar; Lt.-Col. D. Ogilvy, R.E., Bareilly; The Mess President, Officers Mess, Royal Artillery, Lucknow; Capt. H. R. Irwin, Poona; Major E. J. Ross, Bombay; Lt. A. B. MacDonald, R.F.A., Belgaum; Mr. C. H. Williams, Bangalore; Wing Commander Charles Bruse, R.A.F., Simla; Lt.-Col. J. C. Simpson, Lucknow; H. R. H. Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Roumania, Bucharest; Lt. A. M. Griffin, I.A.R.O., Bangalore; Mr. J. B. Knight, Poona; The Mess Secretary, 1st Kings Shropshire Light Infantry, Crater, Aden; Mr. H. M. James, Assam; Mr. Edwin Dean, Peshawar; Mr. J. L. Henderson, Travancore; Dr. D. L. Barc, D.D.S., Shillong; Mr. J. K. Stanford, M.C., M.A., M.B.O.U., I.C.S., Sagaing, Upper Burma; Mr. E. J. Dunkley, Rangoon; Mr. R. M. Simmons, Ajmer; Mrs. G. T. Mawson, Malad; and Capt. D. G. Brown.

Mr. S. H. Prater, acting Curator, exhibited an interesting number of contributions received since the last meeting. These included specimens received from a range of country extending from the banks of the Oxus to the deserts of Central Arabia.

Special attention was drawn to a number of animals obtained by Major E. J. Ross from Central and South Kurdistan, these include a leopard, a wolf, two mottled pole cats and the heads of the Persian wild goat and red sheep. The red sheep inhabits the mountain ranges of Asia Minor, Persia and the Caucasus. It is very similar to the Oorial in build, but there is a marked difference in the curvature of the horns, those of an Oorial rise together, then diverge and curve forwards on each side of the cheek, in the red sheep they are "Perverted" and rise outwards and backwards. Major Ross' wolf skin is a remarkably fine example of the European wolf, which sometimes occurs within Indian limits, it is a bigger animal than the Indian species. The two mottled polo cats are a welcome addition to the Society's collection. They are nocturnal animals living in burrows and feeding on small animals, birds, insects and reptiles. Hutton gives an interesting account of one which he kept in captivity; he says that it killed in succession four wagtails and four rats. It had a special way of dealing with rats, these were always seized behind the ear and held until they stopped struggling and were then despatched with a couple of bites through the skull. The animal would never eat during the day but stored its victims away in the corner of the cage and finished them after nightfall.

THE ARABIAN OSTRICH.

The skin of an ostrich presented by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Wilson was exhibited. It was given to Colonel Wilson by the Chief of the Anaizah tribe in Central Arabia. Outside African limits the Ostrich is today confined to the deserts of Central Arabia and possibly the outer reaches of Palestine. In former times this bird had a very much wider distribution. Evidence of its occurrence in Europe has been found through the discovery of a petrified egg in the Cherson district of South Russia. And we read that a "Camel Bird" or ostrich was amongst the presents received by an Emperor of China from a Cham in Turkestan. That it once occurred in India is proved by the finding of a fossil specimen in the pliocene beds of the Siwalik range. This fossil specimen is named "Struthio asiaticus." It differs from the modern bird in having a stouter neck, but in other respects closely resembles it. Within recent times ostriches occurred in Mesopotamia and Persia and perhaps in Baluchistan and Sind though evidence as regards the last two countries is rather slender. Not long ago the common way of hunting ostriches in Arabia was to ride them down—an interesting account of this is given by Canon Tristram. At the present day, however, the more prevalent method is that briefly described by Colonel G. Leachman, who in a letter just received writes:—"The ostriches are hunted by Sulaib (Sing, Solubbi) a type of nomad, thought to be of non-Arabian origin. They live alone in small camps far out in the desert throughout the year and have far greater knowledge of water holes than the Bedouins themselves. Their hunters dress in Gazelle skins and can approach within touch of Gazelle and ostriches before firing their rifles. Their rifles are for the most part of a very old type, the reason being that if they carried modern rifles, the Bedouin would certainly take them away from them. Otherwise the Bedouin do not molest them." Burton in his "Pilgrimage from El Medianah to Meccah" says that there is a belief prevalent throughout Arabia that Ostriches fling stones at their pursuers, he writes that this superstition may have arisen from the "pebbles being flung up by the bird's large feet or it may have been a foolery of fancy."

NAGA HILL COLLECTION.

A number of skins were collected for the Society by Mr. J. P. Mills, I.C.S., from Mokokchung in the Naga Hills. The collection contained examples of the red serow, gibbon, Himalayan monkey, Chinese scaly ant-eater, porcupine and bamboo rats. Specimens of the three kinds of bamboo rats which occur within Indian limits were exhibited. These were a giant species, a medium sized one and a smaller animal. The bamboo rats are an interesting genus of rodents; they are found in India along the base of the Himalayas in Assam, Burma, Siam and China. They burrow under the roots of large trees, using their large teeth and claws for the purpose, or live in the tall rank jungle grass. They are mole-like in appearance with thick set bodies, very small eyes and ears and short limbs. Their principal food consists of roots. They are eaten by many of the Burmese and Assamese Hill tribes. The greater part of Mr. Mills' collection is in England where it being worked out at the British Museum by Mr. Wroughton who has promised to write a report on it for the Journal.

PIGMY HOG AND FLYING LEMUR.

A specimen of a pigmy hog was shown The specimen was obtained by Mr. Chaston on the Bhutan Border. This animal is found at the foot of the Himalayas in Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, it measures about 26in. in length and stands 11in. in height. It lives chiefly in the high jungle grass in small herds of five to twenty. Another remarkable animal shown was the flying lemur which was sent in by Mr. A .S. Wood from Tavoy. The flying lemur bears the same relation to the tree shrews as does the flying squirrel to the true squirrel. It has a curious expansion of skin along each side of its body which extends from the throat to the tip of the tail and is used as a kind of parachute in gliding from tree to tree. The animal is purely nocturnal and passes the day by hanging by its legs against the branch or trunk of a tree from which its mottled markings render it scarcely distinguishable.

SPECIMENS FROM WAZIRISTAN.

A collection of small mammals and reptiles was obtained for the Society by Captain C. M. Ingoldby, who had found time to interest himself on the Society's behalf under the most disadvantageous conditions. Live specimens of the desert monitor and the spiny tailed lizard were presented by him and are shown in the Society's rooms.

PAINTED BATS.

A specimen of this beautiful bat was exhibited. Unfortunately these animals lose their wonderful colouring soon after death. But an illustration in the Society's Journal shows up remarkably the vivid colouring of this species. The wings are a bright orange and black and the body is buff coloured. The bat occurs all over India and when disturbed by day is often mistaken for a beautiful butterfly. Favourite roosting spots of this creature are the leaves of plantain tree.

FEMALE BLACK BUCK WITH HORNS.

The head of a female black buck with horns was shown. The Society already possessed examples of a horned doe, and there were several records of similar heads in the Journal. The present example was presented by Mr. Griparis from Amraoti, Berar.

POISONOUS AND NON-POISONOUS SNAKES.

Considerable interest was evinced in the rough chart showing in a perfectly simple way how to distinguish between Indian poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. Beside the chart the curator had arranged specimens of various snakes preserved in spirits which showed clearly how easily identifiable a snake was by means of this chart, which it is hoped to publish in the early autumn and which has already been adopted by the Educational Departments of most of the Provincial Governments and by the Military Medical authorities throughout India.

The disadvantages of preserving snakes in spirits was well shown in comparison with some beautiful plaster casts of snakes made in the School of Art and painted in their true colours by Mr. S. H. Prater—the Society's Curator. This method of exhibiting specimens will as time and space permits, be extended to fish, the vivid colours of which are quite lost in any of the practical preservatives now known.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the various contributors.

SITUATION IN SYRIA.

EMIR FEISUL PROCLAIMED KING.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons whether he can give the House any information regarding recent political or military developments in Syria; whether His Highness the Emir Feisul has been proclaimed a king of a sovereign independent Syrian State by a Constituent Assembly at Damascus and with the approval of the great mass of the Syrian people in the former vilayets of Syria and Aleppo; and whether the Allied and Associated Powers will recognise this independence; and, if so, within what territorial boundaries?

The Prime Minister: It appears that the Emir Feisul was proclaimed King of Syria, including apparently Palestine and Syria, by a Congress at Damascus on March 8; but of whom this Congress was composed, or what authority it possessed, it is not yet known. As it is obvious that the future of the territories which have been conquered from the former Ottoman Empire can only properly be determined by the Allied Powers, who are at present assembled in Conference for the purpose, the Empire Feisul has been informed by the British and French Governments, acting in concert, that they cannot recognise the validity of these proceedings and the Emir has been invited to come to Europe to state his case.

Colonel Newman: Is that the case only with regard to Palestine?

The Prime Minister: He is invited to come to Europe to state his position in regard to the whole of that territory.

Lieut.-Colonel Murray: Has he accepted the invitation?

Colonel Wedgwood: Is it not a fact that he has come to an arrangement with the Palestinian authorities, and he does not claim any authority over Palestine?

The Prime Minister: That he will be able to state when he comes.—"India."

The death is announced of Miss Caroline Mary Gell, sister of the late Bishop Frederick Gell.—(A. P.)

An A. P. message from Calcutta dated June 23 states:—

The second charity football match of the season, England vs. Scotland on last Saturday realised Rs. [illegible]

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Opinions of the Day

A Case for Open Enquiry.

"The Citizen".—When that monstrous system of indentured labour was quietly buried unwept and unhonoured and the cancellation of indentures set all Indian labourers on an equal footing, we thought the disabilities under which our countrymen suffered in the far-off Fiji had at last come to an end. But the accounts that we have been receiving in regard to the riots that took place some time ago falsify all such hopes. It is reported that some bread riots have been taken advantage of to inflict all sorts of indignities and sufferings on our unfortunate countrymen and women. An unarmed crowd was fired at resulting in some casualties, and men and women were indiscriminately arrested. Not satisfied with all these, most annoying regulations under section 2 (e) of the Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance 1920, were promulgated, which practically put in shade all repressive legislation in India put together. The facts of the case require careful investigation. The Government of India which has in the past shown much solicitude for Indians abroad, will, we hope, spare no efforts to demand an open enquiry. The three-fold policy that the entire body of European settlers are bent upon carrying out, has rendered the situation in East Africa extremely grave. We have had occasion to refer to the attempts made there to deny the franchise to Indians, to segregate completely people of other races in all townships, and to prevent the holding of property by Indians on equal terms with Europeans. Mr. Andrews is of opinion that the practice of Cecil Rhodes' principle, franchise for every civilised man, would greatly reduce race friction. He also draws attention to the fact that the carrying out of the Viceroy's declaration given on January 30, would involve the acceptance of certain restrictions on Indians who will be required either to fill definite vacant posts or show they had sufficient capital to start business on their own account. Mr. Andrews advises that Indians should be prepared to accept equality with Europeans in restrictions on emigration on the clear understanding that the equality of status in regard to trade, land, property and franchise, should be fully granted. We trust the Government of India will stand firm to the pledge given by the Viceroy and insist on the recognition of these fundamental and natural rights of Indians in East Africa.

Mr. Horniman.

"The Maratha".—Mr. Lunn asked a series of questions to Mr. Montagu regarding Mr. Horniman in the House of Commons and it was found that Mr. Montagu could not give satisfactory replies. In the meanwhile, Sir J. D. Rees asked Mr. Montagu the following question:—

"Would not Mr. Horniman's return distinctly tend to destroy peace in India?"

We know the mischievous motive of Sir J. D. Rees, in asking the question but at the same time we feel that Mr. Montagu ought to have replied to the question straight if he had courage to state it. Mr. Montagu cannot, we feel sure, say that Mr. Horniman's presence can destroy the peace of India. Either it is or it is not so. If it is, why not accept his challenge and put him on trial. If it is not, why continue sinning against elementary laws of freedom. Mr. Montagu was tied to the horns of the dilemma but avoided the issue by observing silence.

The Vital issue.

"The Leader".—Whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer did place the Secretary of State in full possession of all the facts about Jallianwala Bagh in his interview of June 30, does not affect the main question at issue. Was the massacre justified? This is the real point. On this we have the considered opinion of the Majority of the Hunter Committee, of the Government of India and of his Majesty's Government. Suppose Mr. Montagu knew of the massacre on June 30, he owes an explanation for his silence until the publication of General Dyer's evidence and the statement he made to Sir Donald Maclean, and doubtless it will be forthcoming in the debate in the House of Commons. Even if Sir Michael O'Dwyer was good enough take the Secretary of State into his confidence, why did the Government of India leave the public here in ignorance of the horrible massacre? We saw in a revious article how unconvincing was the laboured attempt of the Government of India in their dispatch to defend themselves against the charge of suppression of facts. On the personal issue itself, why is there such readiness on the part of the Anglo-Indian press to believe Sir Michael O'Dwyer implicitly and convict Mr. Montagu of lies? The answer is not that the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is saint and the Secretary of State a sinner. It is not that the balance of probability inclines towards this conclusion. It is that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is a man after the heart of Anglo-India being the greatest of reactionaries, a man who believes in hammering Indians and not in giving them political rights, one who showed in a terrible manner that he has the courage to act even worse than he speaks. Mr. Montagu on the other hand is a radical and reformer. He has passionate love for India and does not dismiss her children as inferior animals fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. He has never believed in an alien bureaucracy as the last word of wisdom in statecraft. It is true that he has often had the weakness of praising the Indian Civil Service beyond its deserts, and in the dispatch on the Hunter Committee Reports themselves bestowed an amount of praise on the permanent officials here which they certainly did not deserve in its entirety.

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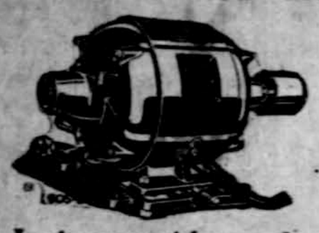

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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

MARWARIS' PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General:—I shall be grateful if you will kindly place before His Excellency the Viceroy the following resolutions passed by the All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference, held in Bombay under the presidentship of Seth Ramlal Ganeriwala, of Hydersbad (Deccan), for favour of persual:—

1. This Conference begs to record its sense of loyalty towards His Imperial Majesty and expresses sincere gratification to learn of the intended visit to India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. This Conference records its emphatic protest against the Imperial preference policy of Government and resolves that this policy, when applied towards the trade of this country, will cause the greatest harm to the traders and their commerce.

3. This Conference resolves that two members of this Conference be selected in the commission which is to be formed by Government in connection with the question of Imperial Preference Policy.

4. This Conference strongly protests against the sale of Reverse Council Bills as it is greatly detrimental to the trade of this country.

5. This Conference protests against the policy of Government to keep its gold reserve in England and requests the Government to keep the gold reserve in India rather than in England as the practice of keeping the gold reserve in England on a very small amount of interest, causes immense loss to this country.

6. This Conference protests against the policy of Government in disposing of gold by itself and requests that the restrictions on the free import of gold be removed as early as possible.

7. This Conference protests against the policy of Government in making distinctions between European and Indian traders and requests that in the terms of the proclamation of Her late Majesty the Queen Empress of India distinction be removed soon.

8. This Conference protests against the policy of exporting milch and agricultural cattle and requests Government that the export of such cattle be stopped by immediate and special legislation as it is quite detrimental to the economic interests of this country.

9. This Conference humbly requests Government to grant the privilege of the franchise to all people of Native India carrying on trade and industry in British India.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although it is not the intention of the Government to allow free export of wheat this year, the price of wheat has risen everywhere. Reported damages to good crops in Europe, America and Australia, the false rumours that embargo in export of wheat will be shortly renewed, are the main causes of this rise.

At this time there are heavy arrivals of wheat in *mandis* for sale and almost all this wheat is being purchased by greedy speculators for storing purposes in expectation of high prices. These people think that shortly there will be free export of wheat from India i.e., everybody can export wheat from India to all Europe and consequently prices will rise very much and they will reap profits. The Government should at once discourage this idea by proclaiming throughout the length and breadth of the country that there will be no export of wheat this year. If timely action is not taken by Government to check this evil, of porfiteering, wheat in large quantities will be unnecessarily locked up and prices of wheat, or other foodgrains will swell up and a very grave situation will be created.

Conditions of food crops in America and Canada have improved lately and wheat crops in Britain is progressing favourably and there is every likelyhood of a good harvest.

It will be well for Government to proclaim that there will be no export of wheat except on Governcent account for United Kingdom only that also not before the Kharif crop is harvested and prices have fallen considerably i.e., Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-8-0 per maunded in the Punjab and United Provinces.—Yours, etc.,

CHAND BHOW.

June 21, 1920.

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DR. KITCHLEW IN SURAT.

FORMATION OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 23.

Dr. Kitchlew speaking the other day on the present situation and the duty of Hindus and Mahomedans delivered a very stirring address in the course of which he touched on three important subjects:—(1) The Punjab horrors; (2) the Khilafat and (3) Non-Cooperation. He gave a heart-rending description of the miseries of the Punjab, giving the account of the way in which an old helpless woman was shot to death as one of the many illustrations. The solution of the Khilafat problem, he said, touched them deeply and they were determined to act up to the policy of Non-Cooperation as outlined by the Central Khilafat Committee.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker who followed him dwelt on various topics referring in particular to the currency policy recently adopted by the Government. He pointed out how in the opinion of the expert financiers of India, the exchange policy was calculated to do great harm to India.

Thursday the 17th which was the anniversary day of the passing away of Zoroaster was observed with great solemnity and devotion by the Parsis.

The Mahomedans observed Saturday the 19th, as Ramzan Id.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society was held on Monday the 21st inst. when Mr. T. N. Malvi solicitor presided. The meeting adopted the reports and passed accounts of the Society and its institutions for the year ending 31st March, 1920. The report showed that 6 volunteers had joined the Society, 3 were serving their period of probation, while 3 more were expected to join shortly. As regards the immediate needs of the Society, the report stated that the Middle School building was estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees out of which they had already got Rs. 55,000, and for the deficit they appealed to the generous public. The Katargam A.V. School is another institution of the Society which required financial support and for that the Society repeated their last year's appeal to the residents of Katargam and neighbouring villages. The Society thanked among others Mr. Maganlal Modi for his generous donation of rupees two lakhs for the college, H. H. the Maharaja of Bansda for his offer of Rs. 10,000 and Sheth Motilal Dahyabhai Jhaveri who presented to the Society his fine library and had promised to pay Rs. 500 every year for the Library. The Society concluded its report by requesting all those who had already subscribed but not paid, to pay their promised contributions at an early date.

Dr. Karsukh V. Vora proposes to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the city of Surat.

The local municipality proposes to introduce a system of terminal tax in place of the present excise tax. It has, therefore, decided to depute the Chief Officer to Ahmedabad and Bandra to study how the system works there.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Some of the leaders of Surat and the district were long since thinking of starting a Farmers' Association for the welfare of the farmer-class. The idea took a practical shape on Sunday last when at a meeting held in Naosari a "Farmers' Association" was brought into existence. Mr. Gokuldas Bhaidas, one of the prominent members of the local bar presided. A large number of farmers from the surrounding districts attended the meeting. Rules and Regulations were provisionally adopted and a representative managing committee was appointed. The meeting further resolved to have the office of the Association at Kallawadi.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Hostel for Mahomedan students was held on Monday last, when it was resolved to buy a plot of ground near Majwa Gate at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for erecting a building for the Hostel.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PANCHMAHALS

A correspondent from Godhra writes:

"The Stuart Library" of Godhra named after the then collector had in course of time gone practically under the official management. Fees were also charged to maintain it. This being the case people at large could not derive any advantage from it. In 1905, however, a band of enthusiastic students started a new library and called it "The Universal Library." But like many institutions that grow in the moment of zeal and die away for want of care, the Universal Library also suffered from public apathy. The Stuart Library was once more revised by the efforts of Mr. N. D. Parikh and it is supplying a deeply felt want.

The Anti Library at Dahod has a building of its own and it receives a municipal grant. Fresh papers were taken away by officers and influential people. This was a cause of serious complaint. But a strong managing committee has been formed and it has resolved not to allow anybody to remove any papers from the library rooms. It is hoped that Mr. N. B. Vaidya will spare no efforts to make this institution a success.

The Propent Library of Jhalod has a story to tell. Its use was made only by a favoured few. Thanks to the present Mahalkari who took up the question seriously and placed it in a fair position to work.

The library at Halol exists only in name. It badly needs financial help.

The Halol students with the help of Mr. C. J. Pariah have recently started a small library and are trying to maintain it with all earnestness.

Some villages in the district have the Home Rule League libraries and some have libraries started with the help of the Gujrati Kilvani Mandal. Still there is much scope for work in this direction.

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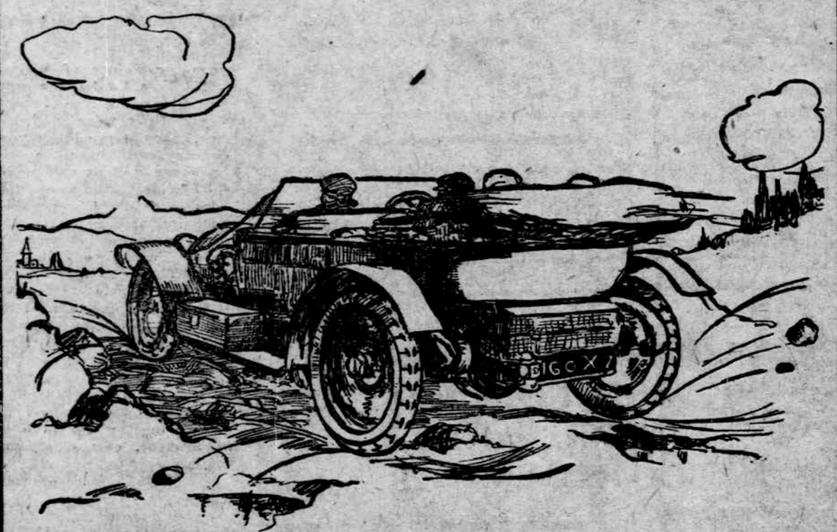

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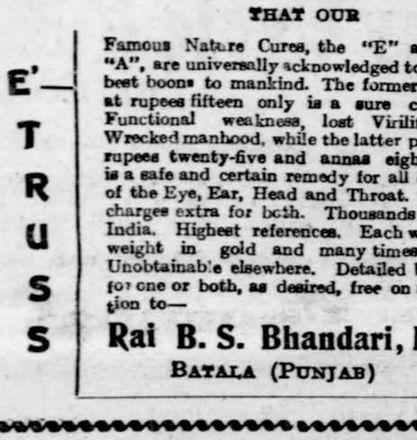

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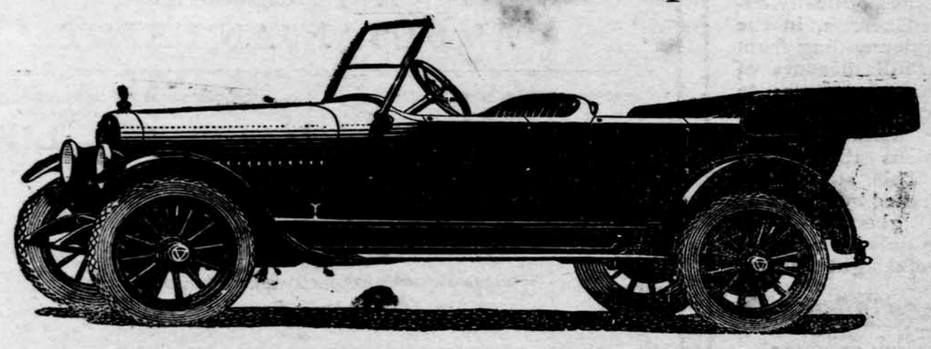

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